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Bay State Law Hearings; RAF Bombs Nazi France; British Gain in Eritrea

The World's Day—At a Glance
Feb. 3, 1941

New England: Legislative Hearings Begin

Daily legislative hearings, expected to last at least three months, began at the Massachusetts State House today. [Details: Pages 9 and 10.]

Edward Dane, member of the Brookline Board of Selectmen, announced plans to seek improvement of the Worcester Turnpike. [Details: Page 9.]

Air and Sea: British Raid German-held France

Large scale British raids on German-held France over the week end were continued with pre-dawn RAF assaults. Air action over Britain was limited to attacks by single Nazi planes. [Details: Page 5.]

Nazi plane strength will be superior to Britain's on March 1 but British craft are claimed to be capable of beating back any German attempt of invasion. [Details: Page 5.]

In Africa: British at Strategic Points

Advance in East Africa by British troops has brought British troops to the strategic points of Barentu and Agordat, in Eritrea, with the Italians in full retreat to the Red Sea. [Details: Page 4.]

Advance in Northern Ethiopia was also announced by the British.

Greco-Italian Front: Greeks Take Mountain Range

Greek Forces in Albania claimed the capture of an important mountain range ten miles north of Klisoura, a feat which netted them large numbers of guns and equipment abandoned by the Italians.

British aircraft of the naval Swordfish type attacked one of the main sources of power supply in Sardinia. Italians claimed no damage was done.

Bombing of ship evacuating Italian prisoners from Libyan coast resulted in a "large number of Italian fatalities," the British Admiralty said.

In Washington: Raising of Debt Limit Favored

Legislation to raise the Federal debt limit to $65,000,000,000 and to make future Federal securities fully taxable was approved formally today by the House Ways and Means Committee.

Sir Edward Peacock, who came to the United States to liquidate approximately $900,000,000 of British "direct" investments in the United States, began conversations with American officials today.

The House today began a three-day debate on the lend-lease bill.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee heard former Gov. Philip F. La Follette of Wisconsin testify in opposition to the lend-lease bill. Norman Thomas followed him on the stand. [Details: Page 1.]

Carlton S. Dargusch of Columbus, Ohio, attorney and a lieutenant colonel in the National Guard, was appointed executive officer of the Selective Service system.

The United States Housing Authority announced today President Roosevelt had approved a loan contract of $1,027,800 to cover 90 per cent of the development cost of 220 units of low-rent housing in Holyoke, Mass. The loan will be made to the local housing authority.

President Roosevelt has signed legislation authorizing construction of 400 submarine chasers and other small naval craft and expenditure of $509,000,000 to further expand the Nation's shipbuilding and ordnance plants.

In Canada: Non-Essential Industries May Go

A Canadian pledge to virtually double its expeditionary force in Britain, the navy, and Commonwealth Air Training plan was accompanied by Government warnings that non-essential industries might have to be sacrificed in the interests of intensified Canadian war effort. [Details: Page 6.]

National: January Plane Output 900

New York—Col. John H. Jouett, President of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, addressing the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking, said that an estimated 900 warplanes was produced in the United States last month and that the country would be producing 21,000 to 24,000 planes annually by the end of 1941. [Details: Financial Page.]

In the Americas: Swope Puerto Rican Governor

San Juan, Puerto Rico (AP)—Guy J. Swope of Harrisburg, Pa., who was inaugurated today as the 14th American civil governor of Puerto Rico in succession to Admiral William D. Leahy, now Ambassador to France, arrived with his family aboard a steamer from New York this morning. He took the oath of office administered by Chief Justice Emilio del Toro on the steps of the Capitol. [Details: Page 6.]

Tampico, Mexico (AP)—Four hundred oil workers were dismissed here today as the first step toward the long-pending reorganization of the Government-owned industry. Further dismissals may be made tomorrow, it was reported.

In France: Paris-Vichy Breach Threatened

Pressure on Pétain was reported from Paris, where a new party was formed threatening a breach with the Vichy Government. Marshal Pétain was still refraining from agreement with Berlin, although his chief aide, Admiral Darlan has arrived in Paris to renew discussions with the Germans. [Details: Page 1.]

Boston Fund 88 P. C. Raised

With 88 per cent of the desired funds now raised, the Greater Boston Community Fund campaign needs only $588,000 in order to go over the top when the drive closes with a victory dinner Wednesday evening.

This was announced at the final "Dutch Treat" report luncheon today by Henry R. Guild, General Chairman of the campaign. A total of $4,204,829 has been raised or pledged, he told the 700 volunteer workers.

After a thorough survey of their organizations, Community Fund division chairmen told Mr. Guild that they were confident of raising their own goals and thus practically guaranteeing sucess for the entire campaign when the deadline of Feb. 5 is reached.

The Public Employees division which is still leading the field in the campaign, reports over-the-top performance in several more organizations. Announced today were the following 100 per cent contributors:

Boston public school group—Charlestown High, Francis J. Horgan, Head Master, 102 per cent; Henry Grew district, William F. Mack, Head Master, 105 per cent; Rice district, Hugh H. O'Regan, Head Master, 100 per cent.

Federal employees group — Work Projects Administration, Dennis W. Delaney, 120 per cent; National Youth Administration, John L. Donovan, Jr., State Youth Administrator, 150 per cent.

County employees group—Registry of Deeds, W. T. A. Fitzgerald, 100 per cent; Municipal Probation Court, Joseph W. Crockwell, Chief Probation Officer, 107 per cent.

The campaign treasury received a substantial boost today of $8,500 when Francis A. Countway, President of Lever Brothers, Cambridge, contributed $7,500, and his sister Sanda Countway gave $1,000.

List of contributors: Page 10.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Monday, Feb. 3, 1941

The Children's Page	7
The Home Forum	8
The Power of Scientific Unity [With Hungarian Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10
Weather	9
Maine Letter	10
Local Arts and Theater Page	11
Entertainment Timetable	11
Sports Pages	12-13
Radio Timetable	12
Financial Pages	14-15-16
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	17
Christian Science Services on Radio	17
Daily Features Page	19
Editorials	20

Vermont Freedom In Action

Community leaders meet to plan for better town meetings to prove that democracy works.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLAINFIELD, Vt., Feb. 3—Democracy also can do a fine piece of dramatizing. Town officers of Vermont are proving this here this afternoon in a made-over horse-barn on Goddard College campus. The horse-barn touch is an appropriate one. Goddard is renovating former farm buildings for classroom use because the theme is the theme of New England's rural democracy — town meeting. The officers are gathered for the annual conference on municipal affairs, where they bring their problems of town government and talk them over.

But this year democracy is a theme that interests many more than the inhabitants of New England's 1,000-odd towns — where town meeting is a unique way-of-life. This year the school is devoting much of its business to the moderators and the conducting of town meeting itself.

President Royce S. Pitkin, in outlining the school for this year, elevated the moderator to more-than-customary attention by referring to him as a symbol of New England's way-of-life. He stands before town meeting and moderates the benefits and rights of self-government among the participants. His is a one-day-a-year job, and for that reason is too often ignored when officials congregate to study town affairs. But without him there would be no town meeting, without him the democracy of New England would be impossible and President Pitkin thought it was proper this year—when Democracy is under attack—to offer the moderator his share of attention. So this afternoon the moderators of Vermont are gathered about the council table looking at parliamentary law with the notion that a better understanding of group conduct will re-establish next month's meetings in regard to the future.

Not All Moderators

The group here is not composed entirely of moderators, although everyone in attendance is a community leader likely at any time to be elected to this position. Speaker Emerson of the Vermont House of Representatives and his clerk are present as official Vermont parliamentarians. In addition, Guy A. Horton of South Hero, a moderator with legal training, is helping out, and the presiding officer is Orlando L. Martin, oldest moderator in Vermont. He

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

Paris vs. Vichy: French Tug of War

Nazi pressure on Pétain increases as Darlan goes to occupied capital for talks with Laval.

VICHY, France, Feb. 3 (AP)—French Naval Minister Admiral Jean Darlan, most influential member of the Vichy Government after Marshal Philippe Pétain, was reported to have arrived in Paris by special train today and it was believed he would confer with former Vice Premier Pierre Laval.

It had been reported for several days that the Navy Minister was to make the trip from Vichy to Paris, where a radio announcement told of the formation of a "People's Committee" advocating close collaboration with Germany and praising M. Laval.

Although Chief of State Pétain had announced that the misunderstanding between himself and M. Laval was dissipated by their meeting last Jan. 18, M. Laval has not been taken back into the Vichy Government.

Recently the Germans were reported to have taken the stand that no further moves toward collaboration would be possible until M. Laval was brought back into the Cabinet.

Action in Paris

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 3 (AP)—Political leaders in Paris, where a new pro-Nazi "People's Committee" was formed Feb. 1, were reported today to have rejected overtures of the Vichy Government thereby threatening a speedy showdown in French-German relations.

Press dispatches from Berlin to Geneva declared that Admiral Jean Darlan, French Navy Minister, had sought unsuccessfully to arrange a conference with political leaders in German-occupied Paris on recent "developments" there.

Admiral Darlan was said to have been advised that any such talks would be useless inasmuch as the Vichy Government had failed to "draw clear conclusions from the present situation."

This was interpreted here as apparently a reference to recent comments by authorized sources in Berlin, who said last week the Germans considered the present Vichy regime's policy friendly to Britain and that collaboration could not be resumed under present conditions.

The same sources expressed concern over Chief of State Philippe Pétain's failure to patch up differences with his former Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, Pierre Laval, regarded in Berlin as the chief exponent of French-German collaboration. M. Laval is now in Paris.

Weygand urges his troops to stay out of war: Page 4.

International; Wide World

France's Men of Mystery

Gen. Maxime Weygand, Commander of the French Forces in North Africa, is shown chatting with Mohammedan students and professors at a university at Fez in French Morocco. General Weygand has appealed to his 500,000 soldiers to stay out of the war and accept the armistice terms with Germany as final. Inset: Admiral Jean Darlan, French Minister of Navy, and No. 2 man in the French Government, who is reported in Paris for conferences with Pierre Laval.

Vichy's Fleet and Army Key to Hitler's Next Move

By Maj. James Ross
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With ever increasing ferocity the wolves are leaping at France, seeking to disrupt the Vichy Government and, above all, to dragoon Marshal Philippe Pétain into complete military accord with the Axis. At the same time indications point to imminent unleashing of Blitzkrieg at the major objective, Britain.

It was pointed out some time ago in this column that complete domination—occupation if necessary—of France might well be a major objective of Germany. The opinion was also voiced that "Win with Weygand" could be a slogan applicable to both Axis and Empire. As the threat of invasion of the British Isles rises to a peak, we should therefore examine what part an acquiescent France might play in assisting Reichsführer Hitler's plan.

Invasion of Britain, like any other landing operation, entails one or more main efforts, coupled with many feints. Preceding the troop movement must come, if the landing is to be successful, at least a temporary superiority in the air and on the sea. In the present case these factors loom on a canvas of world-wide scope. The feints must necessarily include operation calculated to immobilize empire strength, air and naval, in the Mediterranean, as well as activity on all other fronts.

Test for Sea Power

British sea power must bear the brunt of an assault against Britain, with Axis air and naval strength combined against it. Realizing that one British Capital ship, in a "last resort" raid amid a transport fleet, would be like turning a wolf loose in a sheepfold and realizing that British seapower is immensely superior in capital ships, the problem presented is no small one.

Aerial bombing of a vessel in such circumstances, in actual contact with transports, merchantmen and the myriad of boats and barges with which Germany would fill the channel and the North sea, would assist rather than hinder her mission, since the close-packed transports would be far more vulnerable to the hail of bombs than the battleship herself.

So, laying aside the threat of parachute-landing and air infantry, no mean components of invasion but not the vital factor, it will be well to compare the adversaries respective sea power.

When known construction and known losses have been taken into account, on the credit side for Britain the Free France ships, the 50 former American and 20 Greek destroyers may be added, as well as the fragments of the Polish flotilla. All French ships completing in occupied France may be credited to the Axis. Dutch naval strength,

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Soviet: Neutrality Linked to Trade

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—Great Britain has suggested that the United States abandon efforts to woo Soviet Rusisa away from Germany, but to help London tighten the blockade against Germany, it was learned in diplomatic circles here today.

Although no new Anglo-American policy toward Russia has been worked out, it is understood that the British feel they will gain more from cutting off what New World supplies may be reaching Germany via Rusisa than they will from continuing to court Russian favor. This British thesis is said to have been explained to American officials in several recent Anglo-American conversations here.

It is far from certain, however, that Washington will agree entirely with the British on this matter or will abandon efforts to bring Russia closer to the democracies as regards the wars in Europe and Asia. At his press conference, Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, implied that American security had nothing to fear from the Soviet Union.

Mr. Welles said this Government had no confirmation of reports that Russia was building military outposts in the Bering Sea and pointed out that recent congressional testimony on the lend-lease bill had not mentioned Russia as a possible foe of the New World.

As explained by one observer in close touch with the British Embassy, London is increasingly apprehensive over the flow of American copper, cotton, oil, molybdenum, and lard exports to Russia, asserting that while these exports may not go on through to Germany, they release an equal amount of Russian reserves for export to the Nazis. While recognizing that much of this export trade is being permitted by Washington in an effort to aid Britain through courting Russian neutrality, London now holds that the stoppage of leaks into Germany takes precedence over such diplomatic maneuvers, it is reported.

Britain's position on the matter is believed to have been reached after considerable debate since London is said to be fully aware that Russia, although giving Germany a measure of economic aid, has, nevertheless, been of considerable aid to Britain in both the Balkans and the Far East. Russian support of Bulgaria is now widely credited with having recently prevented a German attack through that country, thus greatly strengthening Anglo-Greek positions throughout the Eastern Mediterranean.

In the light of this fact, there is no wish on the part of the British to weaken German-Russian disagreement over the Balkans. That Britain is willing to run the risk of doing so in order to tighten the anti-German blockade is interpreted here as an indication of the concern with which London now views the Russian leak into Germany.

Any change in policy toward Russia would be of considerable embarrassment to this country, it is felt here. For many months now the United States, through Mr. Welles, has been holding conversations with Moscow in an effort to improve relations with a view to weakening Russian ties to Germany.

Furthermore, the United States and Soviet Russia, so far, have followed much the same course in regard to the Sino-Japanese war. Both countries have extended aid to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and both countries, merely through the maintenance of strong forces in the Pacific and in Eastern Asia, have made it impossible for Japan to bring its full force to bear against China.

Soviet Grain to Nazis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Soviet grain deliveries to the Reich in the coming year are not to be limited to fodder but will include bread grains.

The amount will be at least twice, and probably three times, the quantity supplied last year, according to reports received here by Business Week.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 3—Anglo-Russian relations, despite the considerable improvement that is expected from the recent appointment of Mr. Anthony Eden as Foreign Secretary, continue in a vague, uncertain state. The actual situation has long been dependent mainly upon Russia's assessment of Britain's power to resist Germany and Soviet fears of its own weakness to protect its vital interests against possible new Nazi aggressions.

While the contradictory ideals of democracy and Communism are playing a fundamental part in the relations between these states, both Britain and Russia are pursuing realistic policies in keeping with their present difficulties.

Undoubtedly British cold-shouldering of Russian proposals for a so-called united front against Nazism before the Munich Agreement, and then the utter neglect of the Soviets during the negotiations which produced that catastrophe, did much to alienate Moscow's sympathies from the western democracies.

The view is widespread that a different British-French attitude at that time might have avoided a European war, because of Herr Hitler's aversion to war on two fronts. But it is a question whether it would have removed the fundamental differences which still keep Britain and Russia from reaching an understanding.

Remember Certain Facts

Soviet leaders are credited with being cool, calculating, and cynical statesmen who never forget certain facts. They do not forget that Germany is their powerful neighbor who for a long time was so strong that Britain—for geographical reasons as well as on account of its military unpreparedness — could not have prevented Russia from being overwhelmed any more than Poland, should the Soviet have become involved in a war with the Nazis.

In the foreground is Russia's determination to remain out of a major war so long as it can preserve its own territorial and economic gains along the frontiers. Added to this Moscow's determination to

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Bloom and Fish Open Debate on Lend-Lease Bill

Three days of open discussion on bill without amendments is allowed—Passage by Friday is expected—Philip La Follette opens Senate hearing—Willkie to close week hence.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—Opening the historic lend-lease debate today on the floor of the House the two rival leaders of the Foreign Affairs Committee set the stage in conflicting arguments for the dramatic cleavage in Congress.

Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, led off for the bill's advocates declaring it to be "sheer nonsense" to suppose the President would "give away the navy" under the measure, which he defended as "short, direct and to the point," and then proceeded to analyze, clause by clause.

Taking sharp issue with him, Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, leader of the isolationists, heaped epithets on the bill as a "betrayal of constitutional power" a "repudiation of every fundamental American concept," "sounding the death-knell of representative government," turning Congress into "a mere rubber stamp" and likely to involve the United States immediately in war.

With all indications pointing to House passage before the week is over the start of the full-dress argument brought up the whole question of the means of implementing America's next-to-unanimous desire to aid Great Britain against totalitarian aggression. Simultaneously, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee began a week's testimony of opposition spokesmen today with Philip F. La Follette, former Governor of Wisconsin, who is a brother of Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., a member of Committee, and Norman Thomas, the Socialist standard bearer.

Wendell L. Willkie is scheduled to be the concluding Senate witness, a week hence.

The debate started with the great majority of Democrats in the House supporting the amended aid-to-Britain bill and the great majority of the Republicans banking their own counter-proposal for British aid, a plan to extend $2,000,000,000 of straight-out credit.

Differ Only on Means

Although the political situation in the House just falls short of being drawn on straight party lines, the fact remains that both sides are eager to give aid to the British, and the battle has taken the form of means and degree rather than of giving or withholding assistance to the British Empire. Only a minute minority can be found in Congress who accept the cold logic of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's "neutral" position, that it neither concerns nor affects the United States which side wins the Battle of Britain.

As the debate started administration leaders confidently predicted that their version of the bill, carrying four committee amendments would pass by a big majority, a forecast in which practically all observers agree. Final vote is expected Friday.

Sometime next week, following the Willkie testimony, the Senate Committee will consider the measure for amendments. Passage is expected here, too, whereupon will follow the final and most critical test of the bill, on the floor of the Senate.

Galleries Are Silenced

Before the Bloom-Fish debate got under way, Speaker Sam Rayburn, who had earlier in the day at a press conference predicted the measure would pass by a margin of 100 to 125 votes, warned galleries to preserve order and not to applaud.

The House adopted a rule providing for three days of open debate before amendments are offered. Chairman Sabath of the Rules Committee told the House: "I am absolutely positive that this is not a war measure but a bill to prevent war."

Chairman Bloom described the bill as the "best way to safeguard our land and our liberty."

"Even without aid to Britain—in other words, by no action at all—the risk of war is greater than it is by giving material aid to Britain," he argued.

Seeking to combat arguments that the bill tends to put the United States in war, Mr. Bloom said that from Germany's standpoint, an "excuse," such as a so-called act of war by this country, is not necessary before she engages us in physical combat. Germany has had long practice, he said, in making up excuses.

"From Germany's viewpoint, we know, as a matter of horse sense, that she isn't going to engage us in combat—excuses or no excuses—unless she thinks it is in her best interests to do so," Mr. Bloom said.

Fish Substitutes Credit

Mr. Fish, in opposing the Administration's program, said he favored extension of $2,000,000,000 credit to Great Britain as a substitute.

"Isn't it a fact," Mr. Sabath asked

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

Court Upholds Pay-Hour Act; Union Cleared

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Supreme Court handed down a number of decisions today: it held constitutional the Administration's Wage-Hour law which fixes minimum pay and a maximum work week for employees in industries of affecting interstate commerce; in another labor case it held that officials of the Carpenters Union are not liable for prosecution under the Sherman Antitrust Act for activities growing out of a jurisdictional quarrel with another union; and in still another labor case the Court upheld an order issued under the Wage-Hour law fixing a minimum wage of 32½ cents an hour for textile workers. The Court also dismissed litigation involving an injunction temporarily restraining Gov. Leon C. Phillips and other Oklahoma officials from interfering, by use of troops and a state court suit, with work on the $20,000,000 Grand River hydroelectric project.

The opinion was on a challenge of the far-reaching legislation by Fred W. Darby, operator of a lumber company at Statesboro, Ga.

The wage-hour case opinion specifically overruled the Supreme Court's famous 1918 decision which held unconstitutional a statute prohibiting the interstate transportation of child-made goods.

Justice Stone also delivered the opinion in the textile wage case on a challenge of the order by a group of southern cotton mills. No dissent was announced in either of these wage-hour cases.

The opinion on the carptenters' activity bore vitally on the Justice Department's current antimonopoly campaign, which has been directed at unions as well as business firms.

Justice Roberts wrote a dissenting opinion in which Chief Justice Hughes concurred. Justice Murphy did not participate.

Justice Frankfurter held that the Clayton Antitrust Act and the Norris-La Guardia legislation, which limited the granting of injunctions in labor disputes, had made it clear that the defendants were not subject to prosecution.

Justice Roberts, in his dissenting opinion, remarked, "I venture to say that no court has ever undertaken so radically to legislate where Congress has refused so to do."

The decision applied specifically to William L. Hutcheson, President, and other officers of the Carpenters Union who were charged with calling a strike, picketing and initiating a nation-wide boycott against Anheuser-Busch, Inc., St. Louis brewer, to compel the company to come to terms.

This was alleged to have restrained interstate commerce, in violation of antitrust legislation.

The Carpenters Union was seeking to oust the International Association of Machinists from work on machinery in the Anheuser-Busch plant. Both are American Federation of Labor affiliates.

Justice Frankfurter wrote the decision, in the Grand River case which returned the case to a three-judge Federal Court at Tulsa to permit it to enter a "fresh decree" from which State officials "may, if they wish, perfect a timely appeal to the circuit court of appeals."

The Court agreed to review a decision holding constitutional New York legislation ordering the permanent cancellation of automboile drivers permits unless insurance is taken out after one accident in which a court found a driver at fault and gave judgment against him.

The legislation also provides that the license be suspended, in any event, for up to three years if the judgment remains unpaid and the holder of the judgment does not consent to restoration of the license.

Chief Justice Hughes at the opening of the Supreme Court today, paid tribute to Associate Justice James C. McReynolds, who retired Feb. 1.

Justice Hughes described the retired Justice as "forthright and independent" and expressed the hope of the Court that he would long "enjoy vigor of body and mind."

Some Strikes Settled but 13,500 Men Stay Idle

By the Associated Press

Factory whistles at Elizabeth, N. J., and Moblie, Ala., sounded the recall today for 4,800 employees who had quit work on defense contracts because of strikes.

Counterbalancing these two settlements, management-union deadlocks kept 13,500 workers idle in factories handling other preparedness orders.

Congress of Industrial Organizations union members reached agreements yesterday which ended walkouts at the Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corporation plant in Elizabeth and the Alabama Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Company yards in Mobile.

At the Chicago tractor works of the International Harvester Company management and C. I. O. representatives agreed to get together over a conference table today with David T. Roadley, a Federal conciliator.

But at the strike-bound Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company plant in Milwaukee Dr. John R. Steelman, chief of the Federal Conciliation Service, said "little or no progress has been made toward a settlement."

At the Mobile shipyards, where 3,400 men had been idle for 10 days, the strike ended with an agreement which among other things increased the minimum wage by 15 cents to 50 cents an hour.

At Phelps Dodge, striking employees agreed to go back to their jobs when the company promised to negotiate with the C. I. O. for a contract when and if the C. I. O. won a bargaining election to be conducted by the National Labor Relations Board. The walkout at this plant began Friday and union officials said 1,400 of the plant's 1,600 employees participated.

$10,000,000 Work Affected

The strike at International Harvester's tractor works, which employs 6,500 men, affected approximately $10,000,000 of defense contracts, a company official said.

At Allis-Chalmers the company estimated, the walkout tied up $40,000,000 of defense production.

Phelps Dodge was working on $74,323 of Navy contracts and the company estimated other defense work totaling $230,000,000 was threatened.

The settlements at Elizabeth and Mobile came soon after Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Deputy Director of Selective Service, asserted in a speech Saturday that this was no time for production-interrupting disputes between management and labor.

General Hershey, appearing before the American Legion Auxiliary at New Haven, Conn., said this:

"If we are going to go 'all out' for defense, we must do just that. Today is not the time—America is not the place—for management to debate in council the percentage of profit while production dozes in the anteroom; 1941 is not the year for controversey over wages, hours of labor, or jurisdictions, if those controversies prevent the driving of a single rivet."

N. Y. Stores Remain Closed

In New York Walter G. Baumhogger, President of the United Cigar-Whelan Stores Corporation, announced the Corporation's 52 New York stores would remain closed until its 800 striking employees evidenced "their desire to return to work on a basis that is mutually satisfactory."

The strike was called Saturday by Local 1,199, Retajl Drug Store Employees Union of Greater New York (C. I. O.), after both sides failed to agree on union demands for higher pay, shorter work week and a draft bonus in a new contract. The old contract expired at midnight Friday.

At Dayton, Ohio, trucking in the Dayton area slowed to a trickle Saturday as drivers idled while negotiators sought solution of a wage dispute which brought a strike at midnight Friday.

Freight deliveries and all local cartage, except perishable or emergency materials, was halted, said David T. Finn, representative of the striking American Federation of Labor International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Warehousemen.

Honolulu Traction Strike

At Honolulu employees of the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company, whose lines carry civilian workers to the great Pearl Harbor naval base, struck Saturday in the face of a threat by the local draft board to make them subject to immediate call for conscription if they walked out.

Normally congested thoroughfares from Black Point to Pearl Harbor were jammed with automobiles as Navy Yard workers who customarily rode the buses used their cars to go to work. The lines normally carry 100,000 fares daily.

The unionists, members of the A. F. of L. Amalgamated Association of State Electric Railway Employees of America, struck to enforce signing of a contract after directors of the company in a special meeting declined to arbitrate a union shop clause in the proposed agreement. The union claims 315 members among employees against seven non-members.

Local draft board headquarters warned the unionists Thursday that employees who have deferred status under the Selective Service law would be subject to immediate call as Army conscripts if they struck.

Agreement at Cleveland

At Cleveland a threatened strike of 1,700 maintenance and terminal employees of Central and New England Greyhound Bus Lines was averted Saturday by an agreement between company and employee representatives, Federal Conciliator John L. Conner announced.

The agreement, reached after more than two week's negotiations, provides for a later adjustment of wage and hour demands, Mr. Conner said. "There will be no strike," he added.

A threatened strike of drivers for four Greyhound lines was averted last Dec. 21 after the National Defense Commission intervened.

C. I. O. Unions Victors In 407 Labor Votes

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 3

A report by the Labor Board showed that unions affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations won 407 labor representation elections and American Federation of Labor affiliates won 386 during the fiscal year ended June 30.

C. I. O., unions appeared on the ballots 692 times, and A. F. of L., unions took part in 734 elections.

The Board reported that 70 per cent of the 540,544 votes cast in a total of 1,192 elections were marked for either an A. F. of L., or C. I. O., bargaining agency, 3 per cent went to national unaffiliated unions, 9 per cent to local unaffiliated unions, and the remainder were cast against any representation.

Everyone's Trying to Smash Atoms Today

NOW IF WE CAN ONLY SMASH THE INSIGNIFICANT ATOM AND HANG ON TO IT--
NO-NO, DEXTER,- NOT HIM - HE'S THE NEWSPAPER REPORTER
-BUT, PROFESSOR TERMITE, WHERE DO YOU GET THESE ATOMS TO SMASH?
THERE'S MY ASSISTANT OUT LOOKING FOR ONE NOW
UP AN' ATOM - THAT'S ME
ATOMS ARE ENERGY, MR. JONES - WHY, THERE'S ENOUGH STRENGTH STORED IN THIS BUNCH OF GARLIC TO BLOW THE LOCK OFF A SCOTCHMAN'S PURSE
YOU'RE TELLING ME
YIPPEE! I JUST SMASHED MY ATOMIZER

By a Staff Artist

A. F. L.-C. I. O. Conflict Looms In Ford Motor Company Plants

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—A conflict between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations appeared in the making today over the right to represent thousands of employees of the Ford Motor Company—long considered the big non-union shop firm of the auto industry.

The A. F. of L., in a surprise announcement, made the claim yesterday that it had organized a majority of the workers in Ford's River Rouge plant, which employs 80,000, and in the Lincoln plant, where employees number between 3,500 and 4,000.

The claim countered the C. I. O. assertion that it represented a majority in the Lincoln plant, and was unexpected in view of the active campaign the C. I. O. has made at various times to enroll Ford workers. Until the announcement, no concerted A. F. of L. drive among Ford workers had been especially prominent.

One feature of the A. F. of L. announcement that attracted attention was its statement that "the right of production workers (in the two plants) to voluntarily become members of their own choosing . . . was freely exercised, without interference by the management of the Ford Motor Company."

The C. I. O., which has contended that Ford sought to balk unionization activities, retorted that the A. F. of L. was trying to "sell" its services "as a nuisance value in an effort to hinder the C. I. O. campaign." Michael F. Widman, Jr., Director of the C. I. O. United Auto Workers, made that charge.

The A. F. of L.'s representation claim followed by only a few days the Ford company's loss of a defense order because of a refusal to accept labor clauses set forth in the contract.

Last Thursday the War Department disclosed it had given a $10,298,128 truck contract to the Fargo Motor Corporation of Detroit because Ford, whose bid was a quarter of a million lower, had excepted to the labor provisions.

A. F. of L. President William Green, who announced the A. F. of L. organizational claims, said that a majority of production workers at the Lincoln and Rouge plants had "taken the necessary preliminary steps to become organized into American Federation of Labor unions."

The next step, he added, would be to establish these unions as collective bargaining agencies.

Inasmuch as the Ford management excepted to the labor clauses in the defense truck contract, it was not immediately apparent whether the A. F. of L. unionization gains, if substantiated, would have an effect on the company's chances for future orders. The Army indicated that the labor clause in question would continue to be incorporated in defense contracts.

Cordial Union Relations

In Detroit Harry H. Bennett, Personnel Director of the Ford Motor Company, said today that there has been no change in Henry Ford's attitude toward efforts to unionize his plants.

Commenting on an announcement by Mr. Green, Mr. Bennett said:

"Mr. Ford still feels, as he has all along, that whether a man joins a union or not is his own business. He isn't going to insist upon any one joining anything; neither is he going to try to get any one to do it.

"We've had cordial relations with the American Federation of Labor for many years, and there are now more than 6,300 skilled workers on our pay rolls who are dues-paying members of the A. F. of L.

"We never have had any arguments with the A. F. of L.; we often hire skilled men through them for such jobs as electricians, painters, and pattern makers."

Frank X. Martel, President of the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor, (A. F. of L.), agreed with Mr. Bennett that cordial relations have existed between the company and the Federation. He said that although no contracts exist between the company and the A. F. of L. unions, "verbal understandings and friendly relations have existed for years."

Factor of Labor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Undersecretary Robert P. Patterson, speaking for the War Department, declared today that "trivial" labor cases shall not be permitted to stop work on a defense contract or prevent award of one.

"Anyone may be perfectly sure of that," he told the House Military Committee, in describing the Department's "main purpose" as being the quick delivery of materials it needs.

In a discussion of the situation, Mr. Patterson said the Department was surprised at the Ford Motor Company's exception to a labor law compliance clause in a $10,000,000 truck contract which it lost to the next lowest bidder because of the exception.

Mr. Patterson said the Department did not consider the clause "drastic at all."

Ford spokesmen have said they were apprehensive that under the labor clause the War Department might have rescinded its $10,000,000 order for any of numerous reasons involving labor complaints.

Air Lines Act To Maintain Pilot Supply

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The placing of Army and Navy fliers on air liners for advanced training is reported under official study as a means of meeting a prospective critical shortage of commercial pilots.

Suggested to the War and Navy Departments by officials of several lines as one of several possible measures to prevent curtailment of fast commercial transportation by defense demands, the proposal involved the use of military fliers only as co-pilots.

The plan was described as an adaptation of an existing arrangement by which Pan American Airways has undertaken the training of some 850 army cadets in flight navigation.

The air lines were described by some of their own spokesmen and by government officials as almost "frantic" over the prospective shortage of pilots.

Of some 2,000 commercial transport pilots, about 75 per cent are Army or Navy Reserve officers and official warning already has been served that a large proportion of these would be summoned to active duty within a few months.

A number of pilots already have donned uniforms voluntarily because of military demands and the prospects of rapid advancement in the armed services.

Viewed as even more serious is that new transport pilots no longer may be recruited from fliers trained by the Army and Navy, thus drying up the principal source of the air lines' supply.

Clarence Fleming, Vice-President of the Transcontinental and Western System, said the air lines already were training substitutes, undertaking to qualify second pilots for chief pilot rating and taking other limited measures, but that these lacked much of being sufficient to meet prospective needs.

Civil Aeronautics Bureau officials said no federal regulations stood in the way of the use of military co-pilots. Members of the Air Line Pilots Association said they "lacked enthusiasm" for the scheme.

An Air Transportation Association official reported the air lines and the Army and Navy were "in complete accord" in efforts to prevent curtailment of service, but added the situation already was critical and "obviously will get more so."

Willkie Is 'Touchy' Topic As Midwest G. O. P. Meets

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 3 (AP)—Disregarding word from National Chairman Joseph W. Martin, Jr., that he would "regret" any discussion of Wendell Willkie or the lease-lend bill, Republican leaders from 16 States plunged directly yesterday into consideration of the defeated presidential candidate and all "touchy questions."

The delegates participated in a closed, four-hour conference, after which Robert Rennick of Chicago, heading a publicity committee, was designated to summarize what took place.

"Every question, touchy or not, was discussed," Mr. Rennick said. "No punches were pulled. Willkie, of course, was also discussed."

Asked what the conclusions were regarding Mr. Willkie, Mr. Rennick answered "opinion was reserved."

Ben L. Berve, Illinois State Chairman, was credited with enlivening yesterday's meeting. At sessions on Saturday no discussions of Mr. Willkie took place, after Robinson McIlvaine, personal representative of Mr. Martin, told the delegates the National Chairman would "regret" such action.

At a party breakfast Berve declared "I move we stop all further discussion until we consider matters of vital importance to the party. If I had any idea there was going to be any gag rule I would have stayed in Chicago."

Mr. Berve received a phone call from Mr. Martin in Washington asking him not to bring up the Willkie matter, it was reliably reported.

Thomas Blaine, Oklahoma State Chairman, presented a resolution urging appointment of a National Chairman from the Middle West "where Republicans won the election." Mr. Berve seconded the motion. F. L. Gullickson, Wisconsin State Chairman, urged delay on the resolution until a meeting March 21 at Indianapolis, where Arch N. Bobbitt, Indiana State Chairman, will preside.

Mr. Rennick said the vote was 7 to 4 in favor of delaying action on the resolution.

Another resolution, passed unanimously, expressed confidence in the Republican delegation in Congress, in Mr. Martin as a minority leader in the House and as National Chairman, and in Senator Charles McNary as Minority Leader in the Senate. Mr. Willkie was not mentioned.

New York Public Auction For 10,000 Rare Volumes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3—The library of A. Edward Newton, containing approximately 10,000 volumes, including first editions, rare copies and original manuscripts worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, will be sold at public auction at the Parke-Bernet Galleries, Inc., 30 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York City, E. Swift Newton, son of the internationally-known collector, announced today.

The collection will be offered in three parts, the first on April 8, 9, and 10, the second on May 6, 7, and 8 and the third part later in the year. A press preview of the library was held at the Free Library here on Saturday.

Mr. Newton, the elder, bibliophile and author of more than a dozen books, passed on Sept. 30 of last year. He regularly made the rounds of bookshops in this country and Europe in search of rare volumes and was one of the outstanding authorities on Dr. Samuel Johnson.

"There is a school of thought that holds that such a library should at all times be kept intact and be either bought or given to an institution of learning," Mr. Newton said in comment on the decision of the executors of his father's estate to disperse the collection. "However, although from the point of view of the student keeping the library intact is important, father felt that one of the outstanding joys he had through life was that connected with the 'hunt,' and he many times expressly stated that he wanted to give other book lovers and collectors the same opportunity he himself had so enjoyed."

Many Authors Represented

The library has one of the most complete collections of seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth century volumes held in private hands. It contains many presentation copies from Barrie, Browning, Byron, Carroll, Dickens, Eliot, Galsworthy, Goldsmith, Hardy, Lamb, Poe, Shaw, Swinburne, Tennyson, Thackeray, Trollope, Whitman and Wilde, among many others, showing the collector's deep interest not only in the books themselves, but in the authors and their friendships.

William Blake is represented by the majority of his rarest and most-sought-after works, including "The Book of Thel," with colored illustrations.

The famous Earl of Carysfort copy of the first folio of Shakespeare, for which Mr. Newton paid $62,000 in 1927 and one of the most perfect copies in existence, is included in the collection, as is the only unexpurgated "Life of Johnson" by James Boswell with the uncancelled leaf.

Among the other items are second, third and fourth folios of Shakespeare, the manuscript of Lamb's "Dream Children," early illuminated manuscripts, one of the largest copies known of the first edition in the original wrappers of "Omar Khayyam," an original manuscript map for Stevenson's "Treasure Island" and the manuscript of Hardy's "Far From the Madding Crowd."

Was Native Philadelphian

Mr. Newton's library lined the shelves of "Oak Knoll," his home at Daylesford, Pa., near here, which has been compared with the home of a celebrated book collector of another age, Horace Walpole, of "Strawberry Hill" in England.

Mr. Newton was a Philadelphian by birth, descendant of a colonial family. His first acquaintance with a bookshop was as a clerk at the age of 15. From his early boyhood he was a great reader and eventually he became a writer. His best-known works are "The Amenities of Book-Collecting," "A Magnificent Farce," "The Greatest Book in the World and Other Papers," "This Book-Collecting Game," "A Tourist in Spite of Himself," "Derby Day and Other Adventures" and "He Finished His Literary Career with End Papers." He contributed to many magazines and also lectured.

Mr. Newton made more than 60 trips abroad, always on the lookout for books to add to his collection. In the business world, he was associated with the electrical industry until his retirement in 1931, serving as president of the Cutter Electrical and Manufacturing Company and chairman of the board of its successor, the I. T. E. Circuit Breaker Company.

Nominations Due This Week For Simpson Seat in Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—With March 11 set by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman for the special election in the Seventeenth Congressional District, Manhattan, to fill the vacant House seat of the late Kenneth F. Simpson, district nominating conferences were the next order of political business here this week. The names of candidates must be filled with the Board of Elections by Feb. 16, and Tammany leaders in the Seventeenth are under call for a Democratic nominating session on Feb. 5.

It appeared today that the Republicans would not hold a similar conference until the Democrats had named their nominee.

Meanwhile, the consensus was that State Senator Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., could have the Republican nomination if he wanted it, his name still easily leading the list following Wendell L. Willkie's refusal to consider the post and the withdrawal from the field of Bruce Barton, who preceded Mr. Simpson in the seat. Mr. Coudert's immediate runner-up is City Councilman Joseph Clark Baldwin, but the latter will put up no fight in the nominating conference if Mr. Coudert decides to accept the designation.

Latest developments were that Mr. Coudert did not want to run. Factors known to weigh on Mr. Coudert in the situation include his feeling of responsibility for completing his full-sized Legislative job as chairman of the inquiry into State education costs and subversive activities in the New York City school system. However, Mr. Coudert's stand on pending important national legislation strongly reflects party sentiment in this heavily Republican district, where he holds one of the outstanding leadership posts.

$92,932 Back Pay Won for Workers

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—The United States Department of Labor announced yesterday that restitution of $92,932, for back wages and unpaid overtime either has been obtained or agreed upon for 4,947 employees since the drive to bring the apparel industry into compliance with the Federal Wage-Hour Law began in the New York area three months ago.

Additional restitution of more than $100,000 has been computed and is being rechecked for accuracy and completeness, a report said, bringing to nearly $200,000 the total of financial benefits accruing to employees in the apparel industry in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

Arthur J. White, New York Regional Director of the Wage and Hour Division, said 3,641 apparel establishments with more than 52,000 employees have been inspected.

Bermuda Houses 700 Censors

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 1 (CP)—The original dozen censors sent here by Britain have grown today to a battalion of 700 men and women who know how to do a thing or two with pencil and shears.

The censors and censorettes, whose task it is to read other people's mail and intercept anything going to the enemy, have taken over two of Bermuda's biggest hotels, one for their work and the other to house them. The money they spend has brought a small boomlet to this island, which in normal times gets the tourists' dollar.

Their chief task is to examine both mail and passengers aboard ships calling here on trans-Atlantic trips—and they catch them both ways.

When, for instance, an American Export liner heaves to just outside the islands, a dozen or more men and women clamber aboard from a contraband control tender.

And when they've finished with you—or your mail—you've been throughly censored. Some speak and read 15 languages.

The censors boast proudly that they do not "hold up the mails." They say that mail usually is placed aboard the next boat, unless it turns out to be "interesting," and in the case of Clippers it sometimes is put back on the same plane.

Hungarian Nazis Get Long Terms

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Feb. 3 (AP)—The High Court of Justice has sentenced Carol Wirth, a Nazi Member of Parliament, to 15 years hard labor for conspiracy against the Regent and the State.

Another accused plotter was sentenced to 12 years, two to 11 years, and five to four years.

Mr. Wirth and his associates were accused of preparing a putsch, of planning to seize Regent Nicholas Horthy and force him to assign the Prime Ministry to the leader of the Hungarian Nazis, Franz Szalasi.

Mr. Wirth originally was condemned to four and a half years; the higher sentence resulted from an appeal taken by the Public Prosecutor.

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Automatic Wage Adjustment Plan Features Eaton Company Labor Pact

DETROIT, Feb. 3 (AP)—Automatic wage adjustments whenever a selected cost of living index fluctuates as much as 2 per cent are provided, a Congress of Industrial Organizations official announced Saturday, by a contract clause signed by officials of the Detroit plant of the Eaton Manufacturing Co. and the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.).

Morris Field, U. A. W.-C. I. O. international representative, expressed belief the contract was the first ever drawn to make adjustments automatically.

He said it provides further for a 5-cent hourly wage increase for 600 workers, estimated to total $60,000 annually, and for vacation bonuses ranging up to $52.

The wage adjustment clause announced by Mr. Field follows:

"Taking January, 1941, as standard, wages are to be adjusted in the same proportion as the cost of living changes. Changes in the living costs are to be determined by the reports issued by the Michigan Department of Labor covering the City of Detroit, and changes in wage rates are to be made only as the cost of living varies by mathematical increments of 2 per cent or more.

"Any change in wages occasioned by cost of living changes shall be figured on the first and subsequent pays following the date of the report of costs of living, and changes in wages rates shall only be made in minimum steps of 2 per cent. In the exercise of this clause, it is agreed that wages will not be reduced below the rate established on Jan. 27, 1941."

The last sentence, Mr. Field explained, was inserted to permit downward adjustment following an upward trend, so long as wages remained equal to the January, 1941, level.

The Eaton Company has bargaining contracts with the U. A. W.-C. I. O. for its plants at Detroit, Battle Creek and Marshall, Mich., and Cleveland, Ohio, and with the U. A. W.-A. F. of L. for its Saginaw, Mich., Plant.

Ottawa Mayor Leaves On Goodwil Tour in U. S.

OTTAWA, Feb. 3 (AP)—Mayor Stanley Lewis left Ottawa yesterday on the first leg of a goodwill tour that will take him through most of the principal cities in the eastern United States.

While in the United States the Mayor may attend the United States Mayor's Association regional conference at St. Louis.

Coloradan Heads Young G.O.P.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 3 (AP)—Gordon Allott, County Attorney at Lamar, Colo., won the chairmanship of the Young Republican National Federation here last night unanimously by acclamation before the first roll call of States had been completed.

Irving W. Myers, Des Moines attorney, whose name was the only one offered in opposition, moved to make the election unanimous. He had garnered only 85 votes by the time West Virginia had been reached in the roll call.

Mr. Allott's name was the only one presented to the convention by the committee on nominations. Chalmers Ewing, the Colorado delegate who seconded Mr. Allott's nomination, described him as "holding more offices than any other young Republican in the State, and the first Chairman of the Young Republican movement."

Mr. Myers was nominated from the floor.

Other Officers

Others elected, also by acclamation, were Mrs. C. B. Corbin, Ashland, Ky., Co-Chairman; Mrs. Elanor Nettle, Burlingame, Calif., Secretary; Orrin McQuayd, Pontiac, Mich., Treasurer.

Earlier, the convention voted limited approval of "all-out" aid for Great Britain.

A resolution, passed 205 to 165, called for "every possible military and economic aid to the democracies consistent with building our own national defense and our determination to stay out of war."

The convention asked that Congress take "such action as it deems necessary to achieve these ends, including the granting of emergency executive powers with specific provision made for the return of any power granted as soon as the emergency is ended," and that Congress retain its constitutional powers over the purse and declaration of war.

This provision is along the line of the address Jan. 31 by former Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut.

Rights of Labor

In another resolution the Federation declared its recognition of the right of labor to collective bargaining, peaceful picketing and "to assert its rights in a legal way."

The afternoon convention program, following the adoption of resolutions, included a forum discussion on the question: "What Shall Be the Relationship Between Organized Labor and a Political Party? Scheduled discussion leaders were N. H. Debel, St. Paul, Minn., and Harry W. Deck, Springfield, Ill.

The convention urged all such independent organizations as the Associated Willkie Clubs to join the Republican Party.

Another last-minute resolution drawn into the report recommended consideration of a Midwesterner for the Republican National Chairmanship in the event Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts resigns.

A proposal to extend the age limit for membership in the Federation from 35 years to 39 years was defeated.

'Changes' in NLRB Not 'Reorganization'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board, target of congressional investigation and attempted revision last year, has instituted changes in its administrative machinery, it was learned today, for speedier handling of Wagner Act violation cases.

Some of the changes in the Board procedure, forecast when Dr. Harry A. Millis was named Chairman to succeed J. Warren Madden, were reported to provide for greater supervision over field staffs and increased authority for Regional Directors.

One Board aid said "reorganization" was too strong a term to describe the procedural refinements being made, and added that the Board contemplated no "ripping-up-the-back" action.

Although refusing to make public details of the changes, he said the purpose was to "tighten up" the machinery to obtain a smoother flow of business between the Board and its field offices.

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Thai Demands Said to Cover Two Provinces

HANOI, French Indo-China, Feb. 3 (AP)—According to apparently authoritative reports emanating from Thai (Siamese) circles, Thailand will demand annexation in entirety of the French Indo-Chinese Provinces of Cambodia and Laos in impending peace talks at Tokyo.

The Japanese have undertaken mediation of the four-month border warfare between Indo-China and Thailand in which an armistice was signed Jan. 31.

The French expect the demands can be whittled down.

French authorities charged yesterday that Thai forces violated a frontier truce Feb. 1 by attacking and occupying Banhoueisai, French outpost near the Thai border.

Through the French Ambassador to China, Indo-China protested to Tokyo the Japanese bombing of Lungchow, Chinese town 50 miles from the Indo-Chinese border, in which the French Consul, Jean Camaly, was injured Jan. 28.

The armistice agreement left Thai forces in possession of several areas in Cambodia, Southern Indo-China, and one section in Laos, in the north. It established a neutral zone extending 10 kilometers (6.21 miles) on either side of a line fixed as the front at the official hour of cessation of hostilities, 10 a. m., Jan. 28 (although fighting actually continued some hours longer).

This is to be the demarcation line pending signature of a peace treaty to be negotiated at Tokyo with Japan as mediator. The Thai forces had pushed well into Cambodia at several points and into Laos in one district. Thailand claims territory in both Provinces which it says the French snatched from it a half century ago.

As the French and Thai delegates signed, the Natori swung at anchor in the Saigon River, near this city, winter administrative seat of the colony.

Other Japanese warships have been reported off Cap St. Jacques, 50 miles south of here.

Thailand's long-standing claims to portions of Cambodia and Laos set off the intermittent fighting late in September. Hundreds of soldiers on both sides have been reported killed, many towns bombed from the air and naval forces have clashed in the Gulf of Siam, with both sides claiming to have sunk one or more units of the other's fleet.

The armistice stipulated that:

Within 72 hours of the signing, infantry of both sides should be withdrawn from the demarcation line which roughly parallels the boundary except for the points of Thai penetration.

Neither navy shall cross a line extended from the border into the Gulf of Siam, and planes are to be held at least 20 kilometers (12.42 miles) in the rear of the armistice lines.

No date for the beginning of the Tokyo peace negotiations was set in the armistice which stipulated that the cessation of hostilities may be prolonged indefinitely.

The Japanese delegates, headed by Maj. Gen. Raishiro Sumita, were authorized to supervise execution of the armistice agreement.

Indies Note Shelved

TOKYO, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Japanese press predicted today that Japan would ignore a Netherlands note rejecting participation by the Netherlands Indies in any new order in East Asia.

It was reported realiably that Gen. J. C. Pabst, Netherlands Minister to Japan, delivered the note to Japan's Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chuichi Ohashi, Jan. 31.

General Pabst was understood to have informed Mr. Ohashi that the Netherlands did not expect a reply.

Mr. Osashi, examining the note, asked whether its statement that the Netherlands Indies would not participate in a "new order under the leadership of any nation" likewise barred such leadership by the United States and Great Britain. He was told that it did and accepted the note without comment.

Reporter Slain

SHANGHAI, China, Feb. 3 (AP)—Terrorists shot and killed Ching Wo-ting, reporter of the American-owned pro-Chinese newspaper Shunpao, early today.

Publisher of the Shunpao is Judge N. F. Allman, American member of the Shanghai Municipal Council. Judge Allman has been publicly posted on the blacklist of the Japanese-supported Nanking Government.

During the night a group of men identified as Japanese unsuccessfully attempted to burn the pavilion on the city race course where the Shanghai Municipal Council was scheduled to reconvene Wednesday.

The last meeting of the Council adjourned in confusion Jan. 23 when W. J. Keswick, the British chairman, and two Japanese officials of the body, were wounded in full view of 3,000 persons in a shooting affray precipitated by Japanese disapproval of a Council vote.

Thailand's Delegates Return From Parley on Armistice

BANGKOK, Thailand, Feb. 3 (AP)—Thailand's delegates have returned from the armistice discussions aboard a Japanese warship off Saigon, French Indo-China, and are expected to leave here Feb. 5 by plane for Tokyo to discuss final settlement of the frontier claims with French Indo-China.

The Government announced that the Japanese warship Sumisuki is in the Bangkok River to facilitate communications between the Japanese Legation here and the Japanese ships off Saigon, as well as with Tokyo.

The High Command said that a French "reconnoitering unit" was fired upon when it entered the border neutral zone. An hour later a French regiment with two tanks was said to have entered the zone and been repulsed by Thai forces. A third attempt to enter the zone also was beaten back, it was asserted.

'New Order' Barred

BATAVIA, Netherlands Indies, Feb. 3 (AP)—Now that the Netherlands Government has rejected the assertion of the Japanese Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka, that these rich islands are part of Japan's proposed "new order for Greater East Asia," the way has been cleared for resumption of economic negotiations here.

Dutch counter proposals will be handed to the head of the Japanese mission early this week, it was learned officially.

The Netherlands Minister in London also was said to have been instructed to tell the Japanese that the Netherlands "can never be expected either to let their actions be guided by such a conception of a new order in the Far East or to acquiesce in the consequences of its eventual application."

The message, it was announced, was prompted by Mr. Matsuoka's speech in the Tokyo Parliament Jan. 20 in which he said that the three-power Axis pact respects "the leadership of Japan in establishment of a new order in Greater East Asia."

Mr. Matsuoka also said that "the Netherlands Indies and French Indo-China . . . should be in intimate and inseparable relationship with our country (Japan)."

Students Act to Feed Small Democracies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—A National Student Committee on Food for the small democracies was formed at a session of more than 60 men and women students representing universities, colleges and theological seminaries throughout the United States, meeting under the auspices of the National Committee on Food for the five small democracies at the Shelton Hotel here on Feb. 1.

A resolution was unanimously adopted by the Student Committee, declared to represent 185 colleges, extending an invitation to "every college student in the United States" to affiliate with the group for the purpose of arousing American public opinion.

Former President Hoover, Honorary Chairman of the National Committee, met with the students at their morning session and explained to them his relief plan for feeding the peoples of Belgium, the Netherlands, Central Poland, Finland and Norway.

Campus interest was reported stirred especially by information cabled from an American commission of three food relief experts who have just completed a survey of Belgium. Dispatches received from Berlin declared that this Hoover Commission, now in Germany, reported that Belgian authorities agreed that stocks of basic foods would be exhausted in Belgium by Feb. 15 and the seriously undernourished population would be without food.

The report of the Commission of three is quoted as follows:

"As a result of our survey, we are convinced that a very grave situation of need exists in Belgium; that if help is not made immediately available, a condition of widespread want and undernourishment will prevail which will have disastrous results, especially among children and adolescents."

A fund of $10,000 for the children of British architects is being sought by the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, 115 East Fortieth Street. Contributions will be sought from American architects and all those interested in architecture and sent to the Royal Institute of British Architects to be used at its discretion, the campaign closing Feb. 28.

Citizens' Union Opposes Any Law Aimed at Ballot Rights in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Citizen action against proposed laws to invalidate New York ballot rights of Communist, Nazi, Fascist, and even Socialist groups took shape here today when the Citizens' Union came out strongly against the bills, which it described as "fear" legislation leading to unwilling abridgment of the Bill of Rights.

Three bills in the legislative hopper in Albany are listed by the Union's Committee on Legislation as in the category of "misguided attempts to suppress the enemies of American institutions," with the warning that "a small totalitarian minority" must not be allowed "to win a victory over us which they could never win at the polls."

Senators John J. Dunnigan and Phelps Phelps and Assemblyman John A. Devany, Jr., all of New York City, Democrats, are sponsors of the measures the Union opposes, two Dunnigan bills proposing exclusion from public office of any signer of a Communist nominating petition who cannot disprove the presumption of disloyalty, and the Phelps-Devany bill that the ballot be closed to any branch or affiliate of a foreign organization.

The former would not only "violate the fundamental right of even an avowed Communist to submit his candidacy to a verdict of the people," the Union asserts, but exclude persons not Communists, who sign to help keep Communist activity "separate and in the open where it will not infect other parties, or, as many people do, under a misapprehension." Of the third bill, it notes that even the most conservative party, or the most American, might properly have 'affiliations' in other countries."

Levinson's Career Devoted to Peace

CHICAGO, Feb. 3 (AP)—Salmon O. Levinson, international lawyer who passed on here yesterday, was a well-known peace advocate, and was author of the Levinson plan for readjustment of World War debts and reparations.

Mr. Levinson's peace work took him to Europe in 1927 where he aided in drafting the Kellogg-Briand pact. He later rallied support for the treaty in the United States and was a White House guest when the agreement was ratified.

Mr. Levinson originally supported the League of Nations, but later opposed America's participation, when the League Covenant failed to outlaw war. Later he advocated United States entry into the World Court.

Recently he urged outright gifts to Great Britain, contending that to lend on a commercial basis would be "repeating the mistakes of the last war."

Mr. Levinson was admitted to the bar in Illinois in 1891 and had been a practicing attorney in Chicago ever since.

He was internationally known for his writings on the outlawry of war. In 1931 the Rosenberger Medal was awarded to him by the University of Chicago for outstanding service to humanity. France decorated him with the Croix de Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur.

In 1937, he presented to the library of the University of Chicago thousands of documents describing the growth of the outlawry of war idea. He also established the W. E. Borah Outlawry of War Foundation of $50,000 at the University of Idaho.

Arbitration Tribunals Set Up for Film Industry

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—Establishment of arbitration tribunals in 31 cities for settling disputes in the motion picture industry was announced Feb. 1 by C. V. Whitney, President of the American Arbitration Association.

The system is the result of a consent degree signed recently by Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard. The decree ended the Government's antitrust suit against five movie producing units, set up a new series of trade practices and named the Association as administrator of arbitration.

The five concerns were Loew's, Warner Brothers, R. K. O. Radio Pictures, Inc.; 20th Century-Fox Films, Inc., and Paramount Pictures.

Join Birmingham, Suburbs Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The City Commission of Birmingham recently extended a formal invitation to outlying municipalities to come into the city. This action was taken at the request of the Junior Chamber of Commerce which seeks to restore the city to its population standing among Southern cities.

In the 1940 Federal census, the city proper showed only about 3,000 growth over the 1930 census figure of 259,678, dropping from third to sixth place among Southern cities. Yet as pointed out by Talbot Ellis, Chairman of the Junior Chamber Expansion Committee, outlying suburbs have grown rapidly and the city has a metropolitan population of about 350,000 or among the largest in the South.

Sentiment among the suburbs is now being sounded out by the Junior Chamber. Some opposition is voiced by citizens of these municipalities who do not wish to pay the higher taxes of Birmingham, but an effort will be made to convince them that they will enjoy improved schools, better police and fire protection as well as the civic pride of having the larger city restored to its place among the other communities of the South.

Draft Board Clerk Held On Extortion Charge

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A draft board clerk accused of extorting $50 from a man on promise of deferment heard his case denounced by the Government as "tantamount to treason."

The clerk, Fred Kaplan, was held in $25,000 bail for a further hearing Feb. 10 on charges of extortion and violation of a section of the Selective Act which prohibits interference with duties of draft boards. John F. Sears, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Philadelphia, said Mr. Kaplan accepted $50 from Max D. Dantowitz "to see that" he was not summoned for military training.

A Lull in Production

Wide World

Deanna Durbin **William S. Knudsen**

Mr. Knudsen, Director of the Office for Production Management, and Miss Durbin, motion picture star, dancing at the Gold Plate Breakfast in the Carleton Hotel in Washington. The breakfast was part of the President's birthday celebration.

Mayors Urge Federal Help On Civic Air Raid Defenses

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The United States Conference of Mayors has urged immediate establishment of a federal civil defense agency to help American cities plan and organize air raid precautions services.

The proposal was advanced in a report sent to President Roosevelt by Mayor La Guardia, of New York City, President of the Conference. In an accompanying letter Mayor La Guardia said the cities "are in a position now to proceed for actual and necessary measures of defense."

The New York Mayor said that the suggestions were not made "for the purpose of spreading alarm regarding our own situation as related to the present international situation." He commented, however, that Canadian cities were organizing air raid precautions services, and added:

"If Montreal, just a few minutes by air from the border of New York State, has deemed it advisable to plan an extensive air-raid shelter scheme, it is at least well that we give some thought to developing a co-ordinated and workable civil defense program for American cities—particularly for those cities in areas which are, in the opinion of military experts, vulnerable to attack."

The detailed report of problems American cities should prepare to face, in event of war, was drafted by Paul V. Betters, Executive Director of the Conference. He listed them under these headings:

"The restriction of lighting.

"The provision of protection, including shelters, and the safeguarding of important points.

"The evacuation of personnel from threatened areas to districts less liable to attack.

"The maintenance of vital services, including food supplies, transport services, electrical supplies, gas supplies, water supplies, and postal, telegraph and telephone services.

"The treatment of casualties and the organization required to set up and maintain first-aid posts, hospitals and ambulance services.

"The organization required to repair damage caused by enemy air attack, including clearance of debris, fire fighting, road repairs, etc.

"Anti-gas measures, such as decontamination, gas-proofing of dwellings, individual and collective protection against gas etc."

Mr. Betters proposed that preparation of detailed plans rest with local boards, but said there should be a federal civil defense board to provide co-ordination with interested federal agencies.

Certain steps can be taken now, he said, citing as examples the training of fire fighters and police officers. He added:

"Until such time, however, as a national agency is created which brings together all the various interests concerned with planning for civil defense, we shall not be organized to execute the responsibilities in a manner calculated to achieve the best results."

Defense Industries Study Age Limit As Key to Shortage of Skilled Labor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported yesterday that demands for skilled labor had resulted in many national defense industries lifting bans against older workers.

In a letter to Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York, the Labor Secretary commented, however, that "there is no doubt whatever but that many private industries still hold a relatively low hiring age limit."

Miss Perkins said that a California aircraft company "put on several hundred men in the age group 50 to 65" when she suggested this solution for a lack of skilled help. She said a Baltimore aircraft company obtained "300 badly needed machinists by modifying its previous age hiring policy."

The New York Senator has asked a Senate investigation of "discrimination against older workers in employment with the Government and with defense industries."

Senator Mead said spokesmen for the railroad industry had informed him that "age limitation will not be permitted to interfere in employment" during the present emergency and that other private corporations engaged in defense work informed him they were "liberalizing age policies and propose to hire skilled middle-aged and older workers."

Churches Urge 'Love Thy Neighbor' Be Made an International Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—The National Christian Mission, sent out by the Federal Council of Christ in America to revitalize religion, reached the Nation's capital yesterday with a plea for international application of "love thy neighbor."

The Mission, made up of more than 30 Protestant spokesmen, drew an audience of 6,000 at Constitution and Memorial Continental Halls at their opening mass meeting. Smaller meetings will be held all over the city and suburbs the remainder of the week.

Keynote for the week's program was sounded at the Constitution Hall gathering by Dr. E. Stanley Jones, former missionary to India, who declared that the Kingdom of God would stand after empires founded on blood and hate were in ruins. Because the Kingdom of God is "stark realism," he declared, empires that use force and lies face inevitable ruin.

From the same platform, Dr. Paul Scherer, pastor of the Holy Trinity Lutheran Church of New York, warned that the task of redeeming civilization will rest largely upon the shoulders of Christian fellowship.

The mission has visited 16 cities since last September in its effort to contact lapsed church members, bridge the chasm between church and other organizations in communities and stress the spiritual and moral foundations of American democracy. It expects to conclude its work in Los Angeles the end of March, stopping at half a dozen more cities en route. The mission is directed by Dr. Jesse M. Bader, Chairman of Evangelism for the Federal Council of Churches.

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Dodd, Junior, Says Wheeler Named in Diary

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—William E. Dodd, Jr., referring to the controversy concerning the diary of his late father, William E. Dodd, former United States Ambassador to Germany, said Saturday night during his regular news radiocast over Station WMCA:

"In the published serialization of the diary (Senator) Wheeler's name was not mentioned, though it is to be found in my father's original manuscript which I and my sister Martha edited.

". . . Specifically the Montana Senator declared that I had been offered money to produce a letter allegedly sent by him to my father. This letter was supposed to have contained sentiments similar to those my father declared had been made by a 'well known Senator.'

"When I heard of the letter episode through Washington gossip myself, I made a thorough search through my father's journals and papers and found nothing. Shortly after I happened to visit Senator Wheeler whom I had never met previously. We discussed the gossip about the letter and I mentioned that I had not been able to find a trace of any such domuments.

"The Senator told me that I had been on a wild goose chase because he had never written one. I was never offered any money to produce a letter sent by Senator Wheeler to my father. I did not tell Senator Wheeler that I had received such an offer. I did not discuss father's diary with him and we parted on friendly terms. And that is the extent of your commentator's role in the exchange between President Roosevelt and Senator Wheeler of Montana."

From the office of Rexford G. Tugwell, now associated with the New York City Planning Commission, at whose home Senator Wheeler was supposed to have said in 1934 that the Nazi domination of Europe was inevitable as reported in ex-Ambassador Dodd's diary, came the following statement today:

"There was a dinner at my house at which both Senator Wheeler and Ambassador Dodd were present. As I recall the circumstances they had been engaged in acrimonious public controversy about the World Court bill at long range. After that issue had been settled I thought that some conciliation might result from bringing them together. I felt that both belonged generally to the progressive group. My peace efforts seemed to have failed. Evidently they remained as far apart as ever. As a host, I am of course, unable to repeat any of the conversation."

'Middies' Hear Consecration Talk

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 3 (AP)—Four hundred midshipment on the threshold of graduation from the United States Naval Academy and about to receive commissions in the Navy were exhorted yesterday to "consecrate your lives for the common good—for tomorrow."

The sermon set the theme for the six-day graduation week which will close next Friday when, in the presence of Secretary Frank Knox and Rear Admiral Russell Willson, new Academy Superintendent, the 400 seniors will receive their ensign's bar with its single star.

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White House Doors Are Shut To Youth Congress This Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt revealed today that her refusal to sponsor the American Youth Congress this year is due to its opposition to conscription and aid to Britain.

She told a press conference that she was "in agreement on many things that the Congress would like to see achieved for young people in this country," but could not go along with them on foreign policy. "The attitude they are taking will not allow us to work out in the future the things we must in a democracy," she held.

In sharp contrast to her friendly attitude toward the Congress last year, Mrs. Roosevelt has declined to invite officers to stay at the White House or to help Congress members find a place to stay when they come to Washington this week end. Refused use of the governmental auditorium because no government official would sponsor it, the Congress will meet this year in a private sports arena.

Mrs. Roosevelt identified Aubrey Williams, NYA Administrator, as the official who had obtained permission for the Congress to meet in the Government hall last year.

While admitting that a portion of the Congress has always been dominated by Communists, the President's wife denied that her break with them had been inspired by revelations of the Dies Committee. She explained that after the Youth Congress last summer voted to oppose conscription and labeled aid to Britain as a step toward war, she came to the conclusion that there was "not much point in going on arguing indefinitely with them."

Disavowing any "disillusionment" in the young people whom she befriended, Mrs. Roosevelt said she considered it "perfectly natural" for a democracy to have different points of view.

"Naturally," she added, "you work on the things you believe in."

Asked whether she might come to the rescue of the young people if they arrived this week end without any place to sleep, Mrs. Roosevelt said she would decide that when the time came. She will be out of the city most of the week for talks with student groups at Amherst, Mount Holyoke and Smith Colleges.

Hitting at the stand of the Youth Congress on aid to Britain, Mrs. Roosevelt said one may not think that British policies have always been the best, but must face the issue whether the United States would rather co-operate in the future with Britain or Germany.

Mrs. Roosevelt revealed that she had given special instructions to Harry L. Hopkins, the President's personal emissary to London, to find out from Lady Reading how Britain's plan of women's voluntary services has worked and how it might be adapted to the United States.

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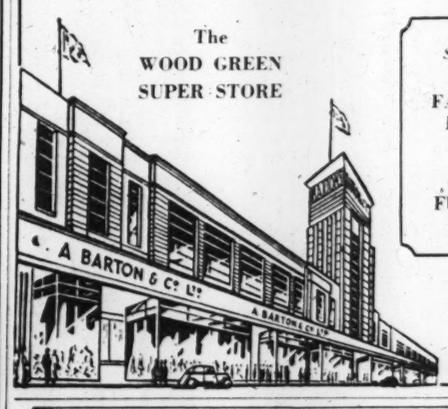

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Order Restored to Transvaal After Week End of Disorders

JOHANNESBURG, Union of South Africa, Feb. 3 (AP)—Order returned to this capital of the Transvaal Province today after a week end of rioting between soldiers and civilians suspected of anti-British sympathies had injured about 140 persons.

Military leaves were cancelled as authorities sought to prevent a recurrence of the disorders, which were put down only after police reinforcements from surrounding towns resorted to tear gar bombs and baton charges. Most of those injured were soldiers.

Officials said there had been no disturbances elsewhere in the rich mining area of which this city is the center.

The rioting followed a meeting Friday of the Ossewabrandwag, an organization embracing extreme republicanism and generally regarded here as anti-British.

Newspaper Offices Damaged

The meeting itself, said to have been "non-political," was orderly, but street fighting subsequently broke out between soldiers and civilians wearing the full beards favored by members of Ossewabrandwag.

Police quelled the disturbance, but new disorders flared Saturday night and continued yesterday. The downtown area rang with the clamer of fighting, and many windows were smashed and automobiles wrecked before the streets were cleared.

Among the buildings damaged were the offices of the "Transvaaler," a nationalist newspaper supporting republican policy, and the "Vaderland," the paper of former Premier J. B. M. Hertzog, who several times in the last year has demanded that Britain make peace with Germany and Italy.

Armored cars patrolled the streets long after the fighting had ended. Except for a clash between two soldiers and a group of civilians there were no disorders last night.

The newspaper "The Bloemfontein Friend," commenting upon the disorders today, declared "it would be a grave mistake to make too much of them as this was too little an affair."

"The Rand (gold mining area of Transvaal) with its inflammable record, cannot be taken as a level for the whole country."

1914 Revolt Recalled

[This comment recalled to observers the rebellion among Boers which broke in the Transval in 1914 during the World War and which was put down by General Botha, then Premier, and Gen. Jan Christian Smuts.

General Smuts, now Premier, warned only last September that his government would not hesitate to invoke extraordinary war powers against opposition leaders in the Assembly who, he said, were adopting an attitude of hostility toward Great Britain.

Some members, General Smuts said, "actually seem to hope for a German victory."

Shortly after the start of the war, Mr. Hertzog, who was then Premier, recommended that the Union's relations with belligerent countries "persist unchanged as if no war were being waged." He was voted down and resigned as Premier, but later introduced a motion in the Assembly deploring British war policy and calling for peace with Germany. This, too was voted down, 81 to 59. A similar motion was defeated last August, 83 to 65.

Mr. Hertzog resigned as a member of the South African Parliament Dec. 12.]

British Trap Italians in Eritrea

Fall of Agordat paves way for new attack on Asmara—German bombers are active.

CAIRO, Egypt, Feb. 3 (AP)—British forces occupied Barentu, in Italian Eritrea, yesterday after the town had been abandoned by its defenders, British headquarters announced today.

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP)—British forces in Italian Eritrea have trapped "a biggish Italian force" in the Barentu district, British military circles asserted today.

Barentu is 40 miles south of Agordat, whose fall to the British was announced yesterday.

Military circles said at Barentu there were only two roads leading out of the city and British were sitting across both of them.

These sources also said the Italians were in "an unhappy position" in the Walkit district of northern Ethiopia near the Eritrea border.

CAIRO, Egypt, Feb. 3 (AP)—British troops were reported driving today toward Asmara, capital of Italian Eritrea, after capturing the important rail center of Agordat and taking "many hundreds" of prisoners.

The fall of Agordat, after two days of sharp fighting, capped a series of week-end successes claimed by the British on all fronts of the widespread African war zone.

In northern Ethiopia the Italians were reported in "full retreat" toward Gondar, closely pursued by fast British mechanized units, while intensified patrol operations were said to have caused a "general falling back" of Fascist forces on the Somaliland frontier.

Prepare for Attack

In North Africa the British said the concentration of their forces west of captured Derna was "proceeding smoothly"—presumably in preparation for an assault on Bengasi, capital of Eastern Libya.

[The Germans reported their combat planes in the Mediterranean on Saturday attacked "with great success" several harbors on the North African coast serving as British supply bases. Three merchant ships were said to have been sunk and three others damaged. The Italian high command also reported that on Friday German air units sank a 10,000-ton ship in the port of Bardia, one of the Libyan strongholds the British have won from the Italians.]

Capture of Agordat, where the Italians were said to have offered stubborn resistance, placed the British about 70 miles from Asmara and 100 miles from Massawa, important Red Sea port.

Agordat, 80 miles from the British jumping-off point on the border of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, is linked with both Asmara and Massawa by rail. A town with normally a population of about 2,000, it also is strategically important as the hub of a network of motor highways leading east, west, north and south.

Air Attack Paves Way

A heavy aerial bombardment paved the way for capture of the town by British and Indian troops, British reports said.

Within a few hours after its fall, the British said, their mechanized units were in close pursuit of the retreating Italians, who were reported withdrawing toward Cheren, 40 miles east.

Military circles in Cairo said that the British progress from Agordat toward the Red Sea might be slowed, however, because of the hilly terrain, which lends itself readily to defense.

The British declared their forces now hold an almost unbroken line extending 100 miles southward from Agordat to Biacundi, which is approximately 70 miles east of the Sudanese frontier.

Additional prisoners were reported taken by the British at Biacundi when it was captured from Italian troops which previously had been driven out of Umm Hagar, near the junction of the Sudanese, Eritrean, and Ethiopian frontiers.

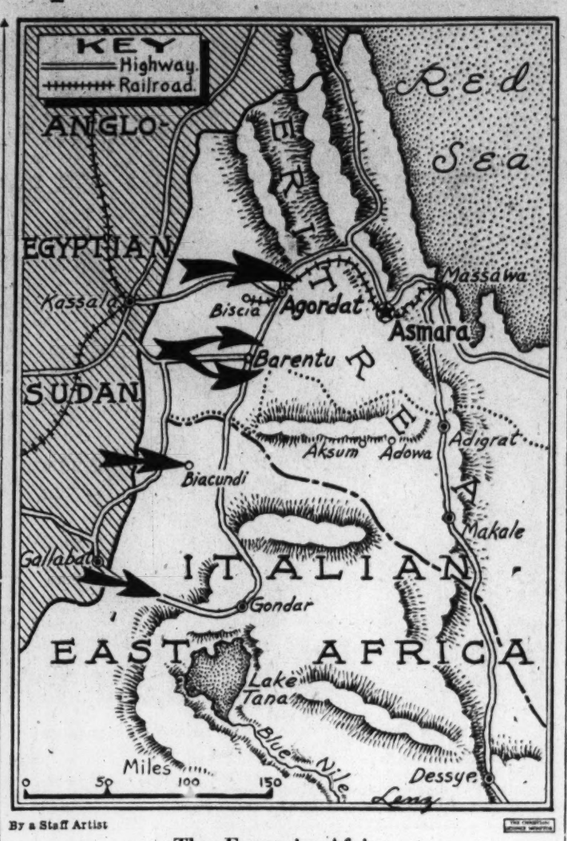
Ethiopian Uprisings

Uprisings of Ethiopian tribesmen were said to be aiding the British advance in that colony. The main British drive apparently was in the region between Lake Tana and the Eritrean frontier, where the Italians were said to be retreating along the Metemma-Gondar road.

Bombers of the British South African Air Force were reported active in East Africa over the week end, attacking concentrations of motor transport at various points.

Military circles here regarded the Italians retreat from Gallabat on the Sudan-Ethiopian border as most significant, noting that since the recapture of Gallabat in December the British pressure on this part of the front has been increasing.

The British had secured small vantage points in the hills around the town until the Italian positions eventually were made untenable. Then with native Ethiopians actively fighting by the side of the British, the Italians withdrew towards Gondar, 90 miles away. They are expected to offer strong resistance at Gondar.



By a Staff Artist

The Front in Africa

Black arrows indicate main points in Italian East Africa at which the British forces have driven back the Italians. The Fascist forces are now in retreat toward the Red Sea.

Prisoners Bombed

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP)—A British communiqué said:

"It has been reported from the Mediterranean that a large number of Italian prisoners have lost their lives as a result of German or Italian action.

"On the afternoon of Friday, Jan. 31, a merchant ship evacuating Italian prisoners of war from the Libyan coast was attacked by two enemy aircraft believed to have been German. The ship was hit and sustained some damage. A large number of casualties was caused among Italian prisoners of war, many of which were fatal."

Donovan Confers in Istanbul; U. S. Position Believed Stated

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Feb. 3 (AP)—Col. William J. Donovan gave what was believed to be a first-hand report on President Roosevelt's policy toward the menacing world situation in conferences with Turkish military and diplomatic leaders today.

Colonel Donovan, American observer, conferred with Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu and visited Premier Refik Saydam this afternoon. He was scheduled to see the Turkish military heads—Minister of War Saffet Arikan and Marshal Fevzi Cakmak, Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Army, before leaving tonight for Palestine and Syria.

Although no official comment was made on the talks, foreign observers generally expressed belief that Colonel Donovan brought from Mr. Roosevelt encouragement for Turkey to stand fast against any Axis power threats to the Balkan Nations and assurances that the United States is determined not to see Great Britain lose the war. It was learned that the talks were carried on in a cordial atmosphere.

A group of British officers, the leaders of whom have conferred with Colonel Donovan, left Istanbul today for a week's inspection trip in Thrace as guests of the Turkish Army.

Indicative of the interest Turkey is taking in the somewhat clouded Bulgarian position, the newspaper Ikdam said today that "if Bulgaria lets the German Army through its territory, it will be the end of peace in the Balkans."

Axis Model

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 3—Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu announced yesterday that as soon as order is fully re-established in Rumania he will organize a new National Socialist state, based on Nazi-Fascist doctrines.

The new state, with work as its foundation, he said, is one "which I have long dreamed about."

General Antonescu issued a final appeal to "anarchial elements" in the Iron Guard, whose revolution last month was crushed, urging them to support him in bringing about this "dream state."

He promised education for Rumanian youth, a new life for peasants, increased pay for workers, great new public works, effecting of an agricultural economy and an end of graft, intrigues, treason and hate.

Bulgar Economy

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 3 (AP)—Ivan Bagrianoff, Bulgarian Minister of Agriculture, who has been mentioned in political circles as a possible successor to Premier Bogdan Philoff, proposed a completely State-controlled agricultural economy, as in Germany, in a three-hour Parliamentary speech.

Germans Make Cloth From Hop Plants

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—German natural scientists, after six years of experimental work, have devised a process for turning hop plant vines into textiles, the Agriculture Department reported today.

Information received by the Department from Germany stated that a manufacturing plant already was under construction. It was said the hop fibers, after being processed, were found to be three times as strong as cotton, more resistant than hemp and free from wrinkling. The plant was said to yield other by-products useful in making paper and mucilage.

Buns, Not Buds, Grip Riviera

CANNES, France, Feb. 3 (AP)—As the time for the annual flower battles arrives, the villa dwellers are too busy standing in food lines to think about tourist attractions.

Normally about 50,000 American and British tourists would be basking in the Mediterranean sun.

Now there are about 4,000 foreigners, most of them Englishmen, who are unable to leave and who are scrambling for rations and coal like everyone else.

The Casinos, except in Monte Carlo, are closed, the hotels are only a fifth filled, and the pretentious villas are empty.

Where shiny, sleek automobiles from the United States and England used to stand under the watchful eyes of uniformed servants are now only rows of bicycles under the care of a bellboy.

The flower battles which usually are held early in February with processions of decorated automobiles and showers of flowers were not even considered.

Residents are standing for hours in line since everybody is required to appear personally for his 100 grams (3½ ounces) of butter, 50 grams of cheese, and one egg.

Still anchored in Riviera ports as residences of their owners are the yachts of Prince Andrew of Greece, uncle of Greek King George II, who had his windows battened down for the cold weather, and the former Khedive of Egypt, Abbas Halmi, who lives on his rations and asks no favors.

American Eagles Are Ready to Fly

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 3

The American Eagle Squadron, whose members are United States citizens flying fighting planes in defense of Britain, was said authoritatively Feb. 1 to have completed individual training courses and begun operating as a full-fledged unit of the Royal Air Force.

The squadron, it is understood, has not been in action. One reason is that winter weather has restricted air activity. Only over the London area and coastal towns have fighting planes been getting workouts in recent weeks.

Weygand Calls On Forces To Stay Neutral

ALGIERS, French North Africa, Feb. 3 (AP via Radio) — Gen. Maxime Weygand has appealed to some half million French African soldiers under his command to stay out of the war, to accept the armistice with Germany as final, and to support the "national revolution" of Marshal Philippe Pétain.

"I appeal to you," he said, "not to leave the path of order and discipline, which would only mean the destruction of France and peril for all who take part in this undertaking."

General Weygand spoke by radio in answer to Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French forces which are fighting on as Britain's allies, who from London Jan. 31 called upon the French North African forces to "help complete the conquest of Libya" by attacking the Italians from the west.

General Weygand's broadcast was made over a station controlled by the Vichy Government.

"On order of Marshal Pétain," General Weygand said, "I have assumed the command of all French forces in Africa with the purpose of co-ordinating our colonial efforts in the task of rebuilding our national affairs."

"Many events," in France, he remarked, had "changed all aspects of our life," adding:

"Marshal Pétain has undertaken the gigantic task of the national revolution. Already the short time that has elapsed since Marshal Pétain took the helm shows great progress.

"We have begun to reorganize our national life, to find work for our demilitarized soldiers. . . .

"I thank you all for your collaboration so far, but much must still be achieved in the general interest of France. . . ."

"Today, I direct your attention to a special issue . . . you have heard an appeal to take part again in a struggle which was ended by France with the conclusion of the armistice.

"I appeal to you not to leave the path of order and discipline, which would only mean the destruction of France and peril for all who took part in this undertaking."

Berlin's Stand

BERLIN, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Wilhelmstrasse regards the new French "Peoples Committee" formed in Paris at least with benevolently neutral eyes, authorized sources intimated today, although at the same time they emphasized it is exclusively up to the French people themselves to worry over their country's political future.

They said that groups exist in France which believe that the Vichy Government's conception about Germany does not correspond to the French people's wishes. These groups, they said, believe in close collaboration with the Reich.

Authorized sources were unwilling to pronounce themselves for or against the new group formed at Paris, but added that its program was such as not to give any grounds for German apprehension.

German interest in French political organizations, they said, concerned the German occupying forces only if law and order were endangered. It was added that a group whose program is that of national order is not regarded by German military commanders as dangerous.

Admiral Ousted

VICHY, France, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Government announced that Former Vice-Admiral Emile Muselier, commander of the Free French naval forces co-operating with Gen. Charles de Gaulle, had been deprived of citizenship because he left the country without permission.

Admiral Muselier, who has been in England since last July, was tried in absentia by a French Military Court and condemned to execution and naval degradation Oct. 23, 1940. Five days later he was appointed a member of General de Gaulle's French Empire Defense Council. He was slightly wounded in a German air raid on London last month.

Aguinaldo Beseeches Filipinos to Be Loyal

MANILA, Feb. 3 (AP)—Gen. Emilo Aguinaldo, leader of the Philippine insurrection against the United States, told members of the Filipino Veterans Association at their annual meeting yesterday to stand by America in the critical days ahead.

General Aguinaldo said war between United States and Japan would result in an American victory because Japan had been greatly weakened by its struggle with China. He urged Filipinos to remain steadfast for the ideal of immediate independence.

The association re-elected him President.

Permanent Centers For Nazis in Norway

BERLIN, Feb. 3 (AP)—Permanent cultural and recreational centers for German soldiers will be built throughout Norway, it was disclosed yesterday when Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels called on the nation to contribute. Adolf Hitler gave the fund one Million marks (about $400,000).

The homes will be built in Norwegian towns where German soldiers are garrisoned. The Strength Through Joy organization and the Army High Command will share supervision.

New Rumania Party Seeks To Outdo Old Iron Guard

By R. H. Markham

Former Balkan Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Rumanian dictator has formed a new government and reports a plan for founding a new political party. Both new creations are emergency measures, indicating an effort to stop the spread of national disintegration. The proposed new party, improvised by a dictator and imposed from above, can have little popular support.

Rumania, during recent years, has had several new parties and several emergency governments, designed to meet critical situations, without ever arriving at complete stability. Today with the Germans in virtual occupation the prospects of a satisfactory political order are very remote.

Even before the Germans contributed to the overthrow of King Carol, stability had been undermined. Most of the natural leaders had been removed. In their place have been mostly generals and professors, making up emergency governments. Responsibility, discipline and authority are at a low ebb.

Social Organization

Social stability requires social organization, centers for social cohesion and channels for social expression. All of these have been seriously weakened during the years of Rumania's troubled history. Almost from the first day after his return to Rumania in 1930, King Carol began to establish emergency governments. The governing process in Rumania became little more than a succession of emergency measures.

To be effective, social organization must have some prestige, influence and power. They must be able to speak with some authority. That King Carol, in his efforts to establish a strong government, did not permit. Old political parties were destroyed, the old constitution was abolished. Eventually Parliament was swept away. There was scarcely anyone left with authority to speak for the people.

But there is a Rumanian Nation—about 15,000,000 strong. They pay rent, have mortgages foreclosed, are overburdened with taxes, humiliated by bureaucrats, spattered by the mud of long neglected streets. They read books, gather at meetings, feel indignation, ambition and pride. Naturally they give expression to their feelings.

Shun Communism

Some have become Communists. But that doctrine was rather old, rather sordid and also Slav. Rumanians don't like Russian beards or Russian boots. They fear the Orient. So, most of the ardent, bitter, desperate young Rumanians became Iron Guardists—a variety of indigenous Naziism. It was a nationalistic movement, but a wild one.

During most of its history it has been half or wholly illegal. It was heroic, romantic and religious. One group of Iron Guardists called themselves Crusaders. Their paper was "The Crusade." Since all parties were outlawed, this revolutionary movement became at least one social channel. It was a popular force.

In it were murderers, ruffians, job seekers, gangsters. Above that there is not the slightest doubt. As Reichsführer Hitler invites his followers to plunder the world as a "lebensraum," so the Iron Guard leaders invited their followers to plunder Jews, Socialites, Masons and all other opponents. The present Rumanian dictator now bitterly calls his colleagues of yesterday ruffians.

A Strange Mixture

He came to this conclusion after they had tried to murder him. They had already murdered two of his predecessors before he joined up with them. The most terrible aspect of Iron Guardism is that while it contains these disruptive elements it is also the chief political movement for dissatisfied common people in Rumania.

Practically all Rumanian governments have fought the Iron Guardists by trying to out-Iron-Guard them. King Carol formed a new party with uniforms, salutes, marching, and a dictatorial spirit. That didn't do the work, so he made it over to resemble still more the Iron Guardist Party. That didn't work either. He formed, one after another, half Iron-Guardist governments, but they didn't work. Carol had to flee.

Iron Guard Pattern

Then came Gen. Ion Antonescu—with exactly the same policy. He also made a government that was largely Iron Guardist.

But that didn't work either. Now in self-defens he has to shoot Iron Guardists. Exactly as Premier Calinescu and as Premier General Argeseanu found they had to. Also, he is going to form his own Iron Guardist party, as King Carol did. The new Propoganda Minister in General Antonescu's new government is an extreme authoritarian of an advanced type. He will probably be the ideologist of the new party.

From all appearances it will be anti-Jewish as the Iron Guardists are. It will rage against Communists and Masons, exactly as they do. It will denounce democracy as they denounce it. It will claim to serve the poor people, exactly as they do. It will profess to be 100 per cent pro-Hitler as they are. It will vie with them in subserviency to the Germans. In many ways it will try to out-Guard the Guards.

Dilemma for Youth

Once more the youth of the Nation will face the strange and terrible dilemma: if Iron Guardist doctrines and political ideals are proclaimed by the government itself, why should the real, indigenous, fanatical Guardists be shot? They will ask "Why shouldn't the original Iron Guardists be in power. And if they ask that, they are quite likely to take action, as they have repeatedly acted before.

This writer is well aware that when youth are willing to be shot by the hundreds they must be very much in earnest. But earnestness is not enough. They and the Government are destroying Rumania. General Antonescu is doing something like he deposed King Carol for doing. He is not so much directing Rumanian affairs as dashing along behind them. Apparently, he doesn't like the role, for he sincerely loved Rumanian youth and dreamed of being their savior.

Word of Safety Sent to London By Dame of Sark

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP)—A five-word message received in London yesterday by Richard Beaumont announced that his mother, Mrs. Sibyl Collings Beaumont Hathaway, Dame of Sark, and his stepfather, Robert Hathaway, were safe.

It was the first news of the Dame of Sark since the island was occupied by the Germans.

Sark is one of the small islands in the English Channel. The message was sent by way of Berlin and New York.

[Mrs. Hathaway, whose ancestors have ruled the island since 1852 under a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1565, visited the United States in December, 1938.]

Three Newsboys Rule The Grand Central

NEW YORK (AP)—New York's great Grand Central station has only three newsboys—Pete Astrello, Willie Masscallio and Arthur Cognato.

Their franchise is a family heritage granted by Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt in 1896.

Bishops Query Norway Rulers

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Feb. 3 (AP)—All Norwegian bishops have signed a letter, it was disclosed today, putting it up to the Government of Nazi-occupied Norway to say whether a state which regulates church affairs accepts responsibility for its acts.

The document was distributed here by the Norwegian Legation.

In the form of presenting difficulties confronting clergymen in Norway, the letter cited three factors which it said are causing anxiety and indicate that the judicial system itself is disintegrating. They were:

1. That acts of violence not only are not prevented, but are encouraged.
2. That the whole Norwegian Supreme Court has resigned.
3. That clergymen are being coerced to betray the confidences of their communicants.

The bishops' letter related a series of incidents and cited the newspaper of Maj. Vidkun Quisling, leader of Norwegian Nazis and political ruler of Norway, as saying that "when anybody strikes us once we strike back 10 times." It charged also that, instead of denouncing violence, the Government has urged support for the Quisling guards.

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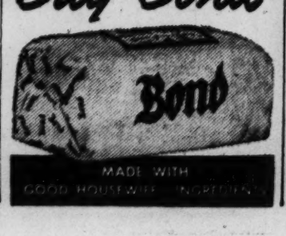

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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RICHMOND, VA

German-Held French Targets Bombed; British Claim Plane-Pilot Superiority

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP)—British planes bombed targets in the northwestern part of German-occupied France in a pre-dawn attack today, in a continuation of week-end attacks on the "invasion" ports by heavy concentrations of RAF bombers escorted by fighters.

Switching to daylight attacks, more than 100 Spitfires and Hurricane fighters yesterday guarded high-flying bombers in assaults on ports and airdromes from Flanders to Brittany.

A Ministry of Information announcement said today's early morning raid was carried out by a small force of RAF bombers on offensive patrol over the continent.

After another overnight lull with fog shrouding the English Channel, a single German raider crossed the channel this morning through a snowstorm and dropped four bombs on the outskirts of London and then sped away before guns were brought into action. No alert was sounded in the Capital.

Northeast Coast Raids

Daylight raiders also were reported over the northeast coast and over central Scotland. Bombs fell at two places in East Anglia. Bombs caused some casualties in sporadic attacks on East Anglia and the Kent coast yesterday, and one German plane machine-gunned a town in northeastern England, but no bombings were reported last night.

It was London's thirteenth night without air raid alarms in the past 14 nights.

The British daylight raids, concentrated on German preparations at French and Belgian coast points nearest England, were described by some observers as an example of "defensive-offensive tactics" employed to spy out Nazi invasion movements and impede preparations.

Three Nazis Shot Down

The Air Ministry news service said one heavily-guarded bomber force in yesterday's daylight raids attacked the waterfront at Boulogne, bombing barges. The attack was made under heavy anti-aircraft fire, the news service reported.

The Air Ministry said three German planes were shot down and one British plane was missing.

At dawn, before the main attack, smaller forces of bombers attacked the docks at Boulogne and Ostend, Belgium, and bombed German airdromes at Ostend and Berck.

[Informed Germans said in Berlin that British fliers attempting to bomb airfields in northern France had been driven off without damaging military objectives. Seven civilians were said to have been killed in one raid on Boulogne and British bombers were reported driven off from a second attempt to attack the port.]

A "small force" of coastal command bombers was said to have attacked the docks at Brest, the old French naval base from which the Germans now are operating submarines, in a sortie between Saturday night and Sunday dawn.

Total Nazi Air Power Put at 40,000 Planes

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 3

An unofficial but well-informed air observer places the number of airplanes available to Germany for "full operation at any given time" at about 9,000 and said Germay's total air strength, including all types of planes, is about 40,000.

This observer said three Nazi air fleets were operating against Britain:

Air Fleet No. 2, under Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring, operating from Belgium, Northern France, and part of the Netherlands.

Air Fleet No. 3, under Field Marshal Gen. Hugo Sperrle, operating in Western France from bases between Brest and the Spanish frontier.

Air Fleet No. 5, under Col.-Gen. Jans Juergen Stumpff, operating from the Northern Netherlands, Emden, Germany; Denmark, and Norway.

In addition to these, he added, are Air Fleet No. 1 in Eastern Germany, Air Fleet No. 6 in Rumania and Air Fleet No. 4 with headquarters in Vienna.

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Germany's first line air strength will be "measurably in excess" of Britain's on March 1, but Britain "will again beat back any return to mass daylight bombing as a preliminary to invasion" with superior aircraft and pilots, a high-ranking officer of the Royal Air Force declared today.

The officer said the recent lull in the German air offensive against Britain was not "the lull before invasion storm" but was due, first, to "dreadful flying weather," second, to repair and overhauling of a large number of German bombers damaged in night operations and, third, to diversion of a "considerable number" of bombers to the Mediterranean fighting zone.

"There is no doubt," he said, "that the Germans are suffering a higher percentage of losses due to weather than the personnel of the squadrons like."

Fog Over Airdromes

The Germans are "not sending bombers over if the weather survey indicates fog over airdromes in the early morning when they return," this authority continued.

He added that many airfields from which the Luftwaffe is operating against Britain are "primitive and unsuitable for heavy bombers."

Once the weather breaks, he said, "the Germans can bring planes in Sicily and other Mediterranean bases back to France, Norway, and the Lowlands to participate in attacks on this country which perhaps will precede invasion. . . .

The Germans may try mass bombing by daylight when invasion comes to "isolate battlefields on beaches," the officer said, but he declared mass attacks far inland to wear down British fighter strength were not expected "because such attacks failed last summer."

"The Germans," he continued, "have not developed fighters superior to those of the British which beat them last summer, while we have gone steadily on."

British 'a Little Ahead'

He said the end was not in sight on either side in night bombing, but in the long process of experimentation "we are a little ahead."

Of a new German plane, the Focke-Wulf Zoroaster: "We don't think much of it from what we have seen," he commented. "It does not outclimb British fighters of equivalent date of production (summer of 1940). British fighters will continue their technical superiority over German fighters throughout 1941."

Of American planes he said: "We do not find their maneuverability much affected by added weight due to increased armament. The American plane we will like best is the one we get soonest in large numbers."

There is no danger of the supply of pilots lagging behind the supply of aircraft, he reported, since "the fighting is over our own country and we manage to save a good many." The rate of consumption of aircraft was described as "far higher" than of crews.

"More and more aircraft is the problem, not pilots," he declared. "Aircraft manufacturers are the most optimistic people in the world. You will find the total aircraft supplied to Britain from the United States this year won't be what we expect to get, certainly below what we'd like to have."

30 Families to Cook Together

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Ministry of Food was reported ready to launch a new "30-house plan" as part of its campaign to popularize feeding.

"Every road its own restaurant" is the idea, with 30 houses on each street combining to prepare and serve the main daily meal.

The Ministry is aware of the difficulties of snobbery, taste, and working hours involved, but hopes to convince Britons that these will be offset by the savings of labor, time, and fuel and by the opportunities given hard-worked housewives for other interests.

Special Masks

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Ministry of Home Security announced today it was issuing gas masks of a special type for persons unable to wear the standard types.

The press recently has been urging the Ministry to compel all citizens to resume the carrying of masks, a practice which started shortly after Munich in 1938 but which since has been followed by relatively few.

The Government has asked each member of Parliament to carry a gas mask at all times, Sir Annesley Ashworth Somerville, a Conservative member, told a Maidenhead audience.

"I don't think one person in 50 carries a gas mask but now that we know of the imminence of invasion everyone should do so," he said. "A gassed person would be a hindrance in the defense of the country."

Mexican School O. K. For Roman Catholics?

PUEBLA, Mexico, Feb. 3 (AP)—With President Avila Camacho in attendance, Gonzalo Bautista, new Governor of politically important Puebla State, said in his inauguration speech Feb. 1 that he would initiate reform of the Federal socialistic education plan.

Listeners took this to mean that the Roman Catholic Church again would be permitted to operate schools in Mexico. President Avila Camacho's presence led to the belief that Señor Bautista's declaration was in conformity with the Presidential view.

Señor Bautista is an old friend of the President. He succeeded the President's brother, Maximino Avila Camacho.

Glider Invasion Predicted

SAN FERNANDO, Calif., Feb. 3 (AP)—William Hawley Bowlus, glider manufacturer and pilot, predicts Germany will use thousands of eight-man gliders in an invasion of England.

Mr. Bowlus has been a soaring pilot since 1910, when he built his first glider. Many years later he set a record by remaining aloft in one for nine hours. He aided in the production of Charles A. Lindbergh's trans-Atlantic plane, Spirit of St. Louis, and afterward taught Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh to glide.

"Some time ago," Mr. Bowlus said in an interview, "I learned that Germans was producing eight-place gliders at the rate of 400 to 500 a month. She must have many thousands available today.

"Starting from France, or even Germany, a powerful bomber could tow a train of ten of the eight-place gliders to an altitude of 20,000 feet.

"Here they would be cut loose and glide silently in formation across the Channel, hundreds at a time.

"Parachute troops are at a disadvantage in that they make good targets while slowly drifting down and they cannot carry full infantry equipment.

"Glider troops, on the other hand, can carry not only machine guns, but ample ammunition and food. A single bomber, towing ten gliders, can start an entire machine-gun company of 80 men on a silent cross-channel glide."

Mr. Bowlus said that since 1939, when he learned Germany and 68,500 registered glider pilots and the United States 365, he has contended America's air defense program has a glaring weakness.

Training high school boys to fly gliders, he declared, would be as safe as teaching them to ride bicycles, and when they became expert in it, they could be made competent airplane pilots with a few weeks' additional instruction.

Slums War Hazard

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—Removal of slums will before long cease to be a purely humanitarian undertaking and become an item in a program of national defense, according to Prof. J. Enrique Zanetti, director of Columbia University Chemical laboratories.

Discussing the use of the incendiary bombs in the present warfare, Professor Zanetti explained that so great is the danger of conflagration in slum areas that from the point of view of defense, they are a hazard.

Professor Zanetti, who is an authority on fire warfare and a Colonel in the Chemical Warfare Division of the United States Army, said that simultaneous use of both incendiary and demolition bombs indicates lack of realization of the potentialities of the incendiary bombs. The simultaneous or subsequent bombardments with high explosives, which have marked every reported attack with incendiary bombs, have provided the most thorough check to any possible conflagration, he added.

"The reason is not far to seek. Since the days of ancient Romans, for example the great fire of Rome under Nero in 64 A. D., conflagrations have been stopped by razing houses in the path of the flames; this the demolition bomb can do to perfection."

Predicting an increase in the use of incendiary bombs, Dr. Zanetti said they could be used as effectively for defense as for offensive purposes.

Britain, he said, could well employ them as weapons to harass landing parties and destroy concentrations of supplies and munitions in invasion ports. He also forecast their increased use against commercial shipping.

Atlantic Ferry

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP)—A reliable source said today that the British expected 1,000 American-built bombers to be flying across the Atlantic for Great Britain monthly by May.

This figure will be well over the United States production rate this source said, but will include planes built in the winter months.

Great Britain is buying American commercial flying boats to ferry the bomber pilots back across the Atlantic, it was added.

Three hundred pilots were reported to be qualified for the ferry service. The pilots, members of the Auxiliary Air Transport Service which includes 68 American fliers, were said to be planning on five trans-Atlantic flights each a month.

Willkie Sees What Bombs Can't Destroy

Wide World Radiophoto

Leader of American 'Opposition' in Ruins of Coventry Cathedral

This picture radioed from London shows Wendell L. Willkie inspecting what is left of the ancient Coventry Cathedral. The Bishop of Coventry, Rt. Rev. Mervyn George Haigh, is at Mr. Willkie's left. The Republican Presidential candidate declared the spire of the cathedral, which still stands, was "symbolic of the spirit" of Britain's bombed cities. Photo passed by British censor.

Willkie Finds British Morale Undaunted by Nazi Bombings

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England, Feb. 3—Thousands of people in the bomb desolated areas in Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Coventry and other cities in the north of England have further strengthened Mr. Wendell L. Willkie's conviction that British morale is undaunted by the German air onslaught. The gay, spontaneous manner in which these people who had waited for hours in bomb-wrecked streets welcomed the American visitor can hardly fail to move and impress the United States when Mr. Willkie makes a dramatic and up-to-the-minute report to the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee.

When Mr. Willkie here today concluded his whirlwind tour of provincial England, he admitted that these Midland towns had been damaged more seriously than he had expected and presented far worse spectacles than other damaged places he had seen in England.

Birmingham Enthusiastic

Nevertheless from the doorways of half ruined homes children waved American flags, workmen paused in their demolition tasks to cheer and several times Mr. Willkie was mobbed by enthusiastic crowds.

He had a particularly enthusiastic reception at Birmingham, where he was met by Lord Mayor Wilfred Martinesu wearing the chain of office that his father and grandfather had worn and that Neville Chamberlain wore sometime and Joseph Chamberlain before him. A crowd of well over 1,000 persons assembled on the border of Birmingham and mobbed his car. He proceeded into the city by way of the most damaged areas and during the day talked to many people who had been bombed out.

It is doubted whether any man has ever seen so many levels of British national life in so short a time as Mr. Willkie on this whirlwind trip.

Saw Factories Humming

The Stars and Stripes flying over battered Coventry side by side with the Union Jack impressed Mr. Willkie greatly as he greeted City Engine Driver Mayor Councillor J. A. Moseley. He said of the people of Coventry, "The sacrifice was worth while because of the stimulation it gave and the sympathy and understanding it aroused of the character of Britain."

Coventry factories were humming when Mr. Willkie visited them Sunday. He was given details of the extent this great industrial city's workshops were put out of action at the time of the Coventry "blitz."

He saw some of the 2,500 slaters and tilers who have been at work since Nov. 14 repairing as many as they can of the thousands of Coventry houses which were damaged out of the city's total of 67,000 private homes.

Wherever he's been in the Midlands and North England people have taken a liking to Mr. Willkie. They're mighty glad to meet him just as a private citizen seeing how they're getting along. But in addition many of them recognize that in his talks with working people and with managements and Government officials Mr. Willkie is obtaining valuable information on the organization of a nation under modern war conditions.

Willkie Receives Lancaster Rose; Unusual Honor

MANCHESTER, England, Feb. 3 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie received the "Red Rose of Lancaster" today—an honor rarely conferred upon Americans.

Visiting this Lancashire industrial city after an inspection trip through bombed Coventry and Birmingham, Mr. Willkie was met by a cheering crowd at the Town Hall, where the Mayor presented him the rose.

It was too large to wear in his buttonhole, so the 1940 Republican Presidential Candidate carried it in his hand during a tour of the dockyards.

The Red Rose is a hand-down from the War of Roses in which the Red Rose signified the House of Lancaster and the White Rose the House of York.

Plans are being made for the American visitor to see King George VI and Queen Elizabeth and also King Haakon, émigré sovereign of Norway, tomorrow. In the evening he is to dine with a British authors delegation headed by Rebecca West.

Shipbuilding Calls Artisans in Miami

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—National defense training of industrial workers, which was undertaken in this area among the first locations in the Nation, has resulted to date in the placement of 107 workers due to their specialized national defense training, since the program began in July.

With several defense contracts under way in local shipyards an increased demand in the Miami area for skilled craftsmen, especially in the boat-building industry, is being met by national defense training courses being conducted at Technical High School here.

Alabama Is Having Big Defense Spurt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Birmingham and Alabama are definitely feeling the buoying effects of the national defense program, and already the almost staggering sum of $245,728,790 has been spent in the State or authorized on various Government projects.

The figure takes into account shipbuilding at Pascagoula and Mobile, the Reynolds Metal Company plant at Sheffield, and announced orders for shell casings and other large items, but does not include millions of dollars in purchases for textiles and numerous other incidentals, strictly as a result of the defense program.

Neither is the vast improvement program of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, estimated at $30,000,000 included, or numerous naval contracts let in the district and state.

S. R. O. Sign Likely for Willkie As G. O. P. Dinner Rush Opens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—The return of Wendell L. Willkie from his self-imposed fact-finding mission to embattled England is bringing a standing-room only run on tickets for the Lincoln Day dinner of the National Republican Club at the Waldorf-Astoria on Feb 12, where he will be the chief speaker.

If the rush for reservations continues, overflow dining rooms will be engaged, according to Bruce Barton, dinner committee chairman, with reassembling in the main ballroom for the after-dinner speaking. This arrangement was necessary when Anthony Eden, now British Foreign Minister, spoke here two years ago.

Mr. Willkie is shortening his visit abroad in order to testify on his findings in England before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee deliberating the Roosevelt lend-lease bill, of which Mr. Willkie is a leading Republican supporter with modifications in the executive grant of power.

His date with the Congress committee has been tentatively set for February 10, subject to revision if he wants to be heard earlier. He is expected to redouble his efforts on return home to consolidate support for Britain and, in a cable dispatch from London, has informed William M. Chadbourne, national Republican head, that he is doing all he can to get back for the dinner forum, at which his companion speakers will be Clare Booth and the Rev. Dr. Paul Austin Wolfe, Pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church.

Clipper on Test Flight To Link 4 Continents

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—The 11,000-mile proving flight for a new round-trip route to Lisbon, Portugal—linking for the first time by air itinerary the continents of North and South America, Europe and Africa.

At the same time, Pan American Airways' President, Juan T. Trippe said the company hoped to inaugurate non-stop land plane flights across the North Atlantic next year by "using high altitude or sub-stsratosphere equipment."

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Canadians Urged to Save for War Loans; Army Corps in Britain to Total 400,000

WINDSOR, Ontario, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Finance Minister, James L. Ilsley, said today that the most critical period of the war was at hand in warning Canadians that price rises or rationing might result if surplus earnings and profits were spent for nonessentials.

It seems likely that 300,000 additional workers will be needed for the war effort, he told the Service Club in a broadcast address. He expressed doubt as to whether that many could be obtained without drawing upon nonessential industries and occupations, and added:

"Consequently, either price rises or rationing are apt to spread as shortages become more general, unless we can persuade people to limit their expenditures . . . and lend their money to the nation for war purposes."

Canadian Government expenditures now are about $1,700,000,000 a year, Mr. Ilsley said, or about twice the expenditures of the fiscal year ended last March 31, and require the borrowing of between $800,000,000 and $900,000,000 a year.

New Phase Begun

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 3—Canada is heading now into the final stages of a war economy.

It must begin a vigorous diversion of its man power, machines, and material into war production, at the expense of peacetime production to meet its latest pledges.

Previously the output of the new war industries and the building up of the naval, military and air establishments, have been accomplished largely from the unused resources and energy of the Nation. The total output of peacetime goods has not declined. Now it must be forced downward because the Nation's unused resources are nearing their end and the requirements of the war effort are constantly expanding.

That this situation would develop some time during the present year was known by economists but not by the public at large. Now the Canadian Government, rather belatedly, is beginning to warn the people of the declining living standards ahead of them.

Mr. Howe told Canada upon returning from Britain that restriction of peacetime industry must be effected if the war industry is to expand and if the Nation is to put forward its maximum war effort.

Britain's Example Cited

In a significant statement, Mr. Howe pointed out that Britain has reduced its production of peacetime goods to a third of the prewar total. Automobiles are virtually unused for civilian purposes, he said.

When he was asked whether Canada would cut down the production and use of automobiles, to free men and machines for war work, he declined to forecast Government policy.

But he pointed out that already the Canadian automobile industry has been diverted into the production of motor transport for British troops on a large scale. Some 20,000 Canadian trucks, he said, carried the victorious British and Australian armies across North Africa in their recent drive, and motor transport units also are being sold to India and Australia.

There are other indications that the Government is preparing the Canadian people for greater sacrifices. Prime Minister King, usually cautious in his announcements, has warned Canada that the next few weeks would produce war such as the world has never known. With this in prospect, he asked Canadians to put their money into Government war bonds, the purpose of which is to reduce consumption of peacetime goods, to make people contract their use of luxuries so that more and more men and machines may be available to the war industries.

J. L. Ilsley, Dominion Minister of Finance, issued a statement in the form of paid advertisements in Canadian newspapers, asking people to forgo the purchase of unnecessary luxuries until after the war.

Bomber Output Disappointing

From all this it was clear that the real period of "belt tightening" is about to start. But what results Canada is getting from this process is not known in detail. From Mr. Howe's conversation with newspaper correspondents, it was clear that in some departments output has been far below expectations, while in others it has been highly satisfactory.

The airplane industry, Mr. Howe admitted, has been unable to produce anything like the planes he had hoped for. Last year Mr. Howe forecast an output of 360 planes a month by the first of 1941, but, though he would give no detailed figures of present production, it is known that output has been less than half that figure.

The main trouble has been with the production of the Anson bomber which Canada requires for the training of airmen in the British Commonwealth Air Training Scheme. The design of the plane had to be changed to accommodate American engines and this designing, Mr. Howe said, took three months longer than was expected. Where Ansons were to go into production at the first of this year, it will be three months at least before they are available.

Other planes for training purposes, and some fighting planes for Britain, are being produced satisfactorily, Mr. Howe said, adding that there will be no difficulty in supplying all the planes needed for the air training scheme. He promised that the scheme would not be contracted or altered, and that already it has been expanded beyond the original schedule.

Undeterred by difficulties in production so far, Mr. Howe is preparing to produce bombing planes in Canada of a design which can be flown across the ocean. This will be a new departure for Canadian industry. Engines for these and other planes cannot be built in Canada and must be secured from the United States or Britain. Eventually, Mr. Howe indicated, Canada will build engines, but to establish an engine industry now would mean depriving other branches of the war industry of badly needed machine tools. In this matter, he said, Canada is working closely with the United States from which machine tools must be largely obtained.

Evidence of progress in munitions production was seen in Mr. Howe's announcement yesterday that total production of explosives in Canada this year should approach in quantity the entire output during the World War.

Canada will be producing light and medium tanks shortly, Mr. Howe continued. Machine gun carriers, commonly confused with light tanks, can be made in large quantities and will go into production shortly when tests of new models are completed. Mr. Howe said eventually Canada will build destroyers. New plants are to be built immediately to produce naval

Canadian Air Aide Takes Post in London

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 3

Commodore L. W. Murray arrived today from Ottawa to establish Canadian naval headquarters in Britain, which eventually will operate on lines similar to the already strong Canadian Army and Air Force headquarters here.

Commander Murray's arrival with two aides closely followed an announcement that Canada's Navy will be doubled.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 3—Plans for immediate expansion of Canada's expeditionary force in Britain, the Canadian Navy, and the Commonwealth Air Training Plan which will practically double their present strength, were announced yesterday by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King.

"There's only one way to meet total war and that's by a total effort," said the Prime Minister announcing the expansion in a radiocast on behalf of the national war savings campaign.

The Prime Minister outlined Canada's war program for the coming months. The War Cabinet, he said, had been considering for past weeks the reports of the Munitions Minister Clarence D. Howe and the Minister of National Defense, Col. James L. Ralston, both of whom recently visited Britain.

The new measures are being so timed as to fit into the program of the Admiralty, the War Office, the Air Ministry, and the supply departments of the United Kingdom, the Prime Minister declared.

The present strength of the Canadian Navy, the Prime Minister said, was 175 ships and 15,319 men. The present plan, he declared, is to bring the Navy by March, 1942, up to 413 ships and 27,000 men.

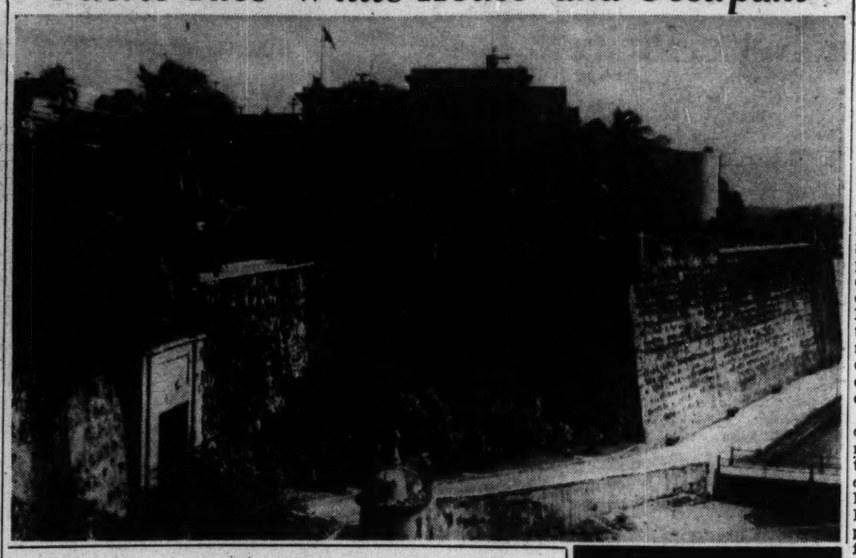
During this year Canada will dispatch more for the Canadian Corps in Britain, and will also send an Army tank brigade to Britain, a third division, and a Canadian armored division, the Prime Minister declared. This expansion will raise the Canadian Corps in Britain to 400,000 men.

The projects and schools connected with the air training plan are eight months ahead of original schedule, the Prime Minister went on. The present strength of 36,000 in the Air Force will be doubled, he said. Twenty-five new squadrons are to be added to the three Canadian squadrons now in Britain and many thousands more young Canadian airmen will go to Britain to join the aerial battle line.

Canadian armament production in 1941 will be concentrated on types of war equipment and weapons which are not obtainable in the United States. This refers to certain type of tanks, Bren guns, aircraft machine guns, and anti-tank guns. The production of wide-range naval guns will be enlarged. Practically all motor vehicles used in the African campaign have been of Canadian manufacture, the Prime Minister said.

Canada's shipbuilding industry has already constructed a number of small vessels and Canada is building merchant vessels in increasing numbers. At Britain's request Canada's surplus aircraft manufacturing capacity, beyond that engaged in constructing planes for the joint air training plan, will be turned into the manufacture of long-range bombers.

Puerto Rico 'White House' and Occupant



Wide World

Guy J. Swope

New Governor General of Puerto Rico and La Fortaleza, 400-year-old palace at San Juan, which will be his headquarters.

Palace—With Improvements—For Governor of Puerto Rico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN Puerto Rico, Feb. 3—When Guy J. Swope, of Harrisburg, Pa., took the oath of office as Governor of Puerto Rico today, he acquired the right to occupy the finest and oldest official residence under the American flag. It is the only Governor's "palace" under the Stars and Stripes. Built by the Spaniards 400 years ago and completed in 1540 it has just been reconstructed. In the past 15 months over $600,000 has ben spent on La Fortaleza, as the palace is called, to preserve it as a historic monument and to modernize it. Governor Swope will be the first official American occupant of the reconstructed residence.

La Fortaleza had had no general overhauling since 1846 when it was remodeled during the administration of Captain General, the Count of Mironal. Forty years ago, following the American occupation of Puerto Rico, soldiers installed plumbing and wired the building for electricity.

Admiral Leahy, now American Ambassador to France, whom Governor Swope succeeds, supervised the reconstruction of La Fortaleza and estimated that in its present condition it should last for another 200 years.

The original construction still stands. The oldest part of the building consists of two fortress towers of thick masonry. This was one of the original fortifications erected by Europeans in the New World. The late Will Rogers called the towers "a couple of silos."

Almost a century after the fortress was originally built the Dutch sacked San Juan, in 1625, and destroyed much of the structure. It was rebuilt and added too, however, by succeeding generations of Spaniards.

The palace contains both the residnce of the Governor and the executive office. Part of one floor is given over to offices, and two floors to living quarters. Service rooms are on the ground floor.

In order to preserve the historic value of the building much of the remodeling had to be done with the utmost care. Many of the old mahogany beams had to be replaced. Many of the floors are pegged instead of mailed. Some of the door hinges and screws are of hand-fashioned brass.

In the century-old fortress towers an automatic elevator has been installed, tubs have replaced shower baths and hot water has been added, refinements never dreamed of by the original Spanish Governors.

Vichy's Fleet and Army Key to Hitler's Next Move

Continued from Page 1

apparently mostly in the Far East today, need not be considered.

Thus, laying aside the vessels afloat and in fighting trim under Vichy control, Britain is superior in Battleships by 2 to 1. In cruisers by 8 to 5, in carriers by 8 to 3 in destroyers by 12 to 5, and in escort vessels (excluding merchantment turned into auxiliary cruisers) by 7 to 1. The Axis leads by ratios of 2 to 1 in smaller torpedo vessels, by at least 4 to 1 in submarines and by an incalculable amount in "suicide boats," the motor torpedo boats which are of use only in calm seas and close to land.

If however, the Axis also controls the French Vichy ships, while the battleship ratio remains unchanged, we find Britain's superiority in cruisers cut to 4 to 3, in carriers to 2 to 1, in destroyers to 3 to 2, in escort vessels to 7 to 4. Axis superiority in submarines goes up to 6 to 1 or better. Well may Axis pressure on Marshal Pétain be a prominent issue.

This brings us to consideration of the land forces of the Vichy Government in North Africa and Syria, under command of Gen. Maxime Weygand, either or both of which may yet play a potent part in the struggle.

The Axis is apparently at the end of its rope in North Africa, as Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell's army of the Nile, by this time probably the most efficient fighting force in the world, sweeps on.

To re-establish an Axis front in North Africa means either transportation to Tripolitania of a large quantity of German troops—to be avoided if possible for obvious reasons—or, most practical if it can be brought about, the inclusion of the French Army of North Africa on the Axis side.

Where would be the best locale for such new front, if the Axis is to avoid piecemeal reinforcement to an already beaten Italian Army?

"Theoretically," the best area is in Tripolitania, along a 400-mile line reaching from the vicinity of Sirte on the Mediterranean south through the Essoda Mountains, to the Fezzan on the right flank. The French military road-net in Algeria and Tunisia favors supply, and incidentally, the northern part of this area would seem to be a favorable area for Marshal Rodolffo Graziani's last stand, if the remnants of his Italian troops can ever be coaxed from the elusive shelter of forts—those last refuges for amateur and inept soldiers.

An Axis Sea

With Bizerta, the great French naval base in Tunisia, under Axis control, the Mediterranean area between Cape Bon and Sicily could be turned into an Axis sea.

With Tunis as well as Sicily available as an air base, and the foodstuffs of French North Africa behind this new combination, several things favorable to the Axis would result.

The victorious army of the Nile would face the danger of stalemate and, more important still, its full strength would be needed to maintain the status quo ante, relieving anxieties as to a future stage in which this veteran force might be transported to a southern European front.

Furthermore, Bizerta as a belligerent Axis base for submarine and aerial operations in the narrow channel opposite Italy, would embarrass British trans-Mediterranean traffic. Of necessity Britain might be forced to the Red Sea-Suez Canal route, and already we note German bombing activity against the Canal.

[In passing, Axis bombings of Suez are tacit admissions that Italian East Africa has been written off the books.]

The situations thus brought about would be very embarrassing to the Empire and its Allies, actual and potential.

Practically, there are several flaws in this plan. The Fezzan has already been raided by Free French forces—coming either from Southern Algeria or from Equatorial Africa. General Weygand's radio talk of two days ago indicates (a) that he is definitely behind Marshal Pétain rather than a puppet Germano-France regime, and (b) that Free France sentiment is rife in the Army of North Africa, which might melt if ordered to play an Axis role.

Out of it all emerges the basic fact that to win Germany must crush Britain at home. By vicarious means only can Germany carry on much needed operations elsewhere. Italy has been tried and found wanting. So the pressure on Marshal Pétain and France must tighten every day.

Haven for War Children

LISBON, Portugal, Feb. 3 (AP)—The influential newspaper Diario Noticias prominently displayed yesterday an editorial urging that Portugal make itself the clearing center for relief for child victims of the European war.

The director of the paper, Augusto de Castro, in his front page tditorial, under a five-column headline, "let us save the children, victims of the war," made these suggestions:

"Let us co-ordinate all efforts, from those of the esteemed International Red Cross down.

"Why do we not propose creation in all countries at war of 'shelter cities' where children exposed to immediate danger may take refuge?

"Why not ask and get establishment in Portugal of an international center for protection and distribution of children, authorized by the belligerent governments, and for food destined exclusively for charitable purposes?"

Senhor de Castro expressed certainty the Portuguese Government would support the proposals and that belligerent nations would "accept with sympathy."

Already Portugal figures largely in international relief activities. The Red Cross, the Rockefeller Foundation and various organizations aiding prisoners of war in Germany and Italy base much of their operations here.

Lisbon also is a point of egress from Europe of tens of thousands of refugees and temporarily a haven for tens of thousands of others who do not have immediately any place to go.

3,000,000 Youths In Red Ski Races

MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (AP)—Three million young Communists turned out yesterday for cross-country ski races throughout the northern part of Soviet Russia. It was believed to be the greatest mass movement ever made on skis.

The races were organized by Comsomol, the young Communists' league, in honor of the 23rd anniversary of the creation of the Red Army, being celebrated this month.

The Army will hold similar races Feb. 9. Skiing plays a large part in Soviet military training.

Germans Told to Expect Civilian Fatalities

BERLIN, Feb. 3 (AP)—Injury to civil populations is an inescapable part of the modern air war, Field Marshal Erhard Milch, Inspector General of the German Air Force, said in a radio address Jan. 31.

He told the German people that losses must be expected in a fight against so tough a foe as Britain, that the British are of Germanic stock and in the World War "showed themselves to be the world's best fliers, next to the Germans."

Epic: Bears to Beauty Shop

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Feb. 3 (CP)—Isabel Dickson, a girl of the Yukon, faces wilderness dangers calmly but a beauty parlor—that is something else.

"I wasn't half as concerned," she said, "the day my horse threw me in front of two grizzly bears as when they put that contraption (a permanent wave machine) on my head."

Miss Dickson tends a 100-mile trapline near Lake Kluane, 200 miles west of White Horse, Yukon Territory.

This is her first trip outside Yukon Territory. She said she had never before seen a trolley car, used a telephone, ridden in an automobile, or been in a building more than two stories high.

"I wouldn't want to stay here, although it's nice to see it all." She plans to return to the Yukon in the spring after a trip to California.

By a Staff Artist

Girl Gives Permanent Wave to Bruins

Dictionaries sharply differentiate between grizzly bears and such city appurtenances as trolley cars and beauty parlors. But they don't see half as much difference as does Isabel Dickson of the Yukon Territory. Isabel doesn't feel happy about the city at all, but she's not afraid of bears. The artist presents his version of an encounter somewhere in the Yukon—apparently the bears aren't happy about Isabel.

Soviet Sees Axis Challenge

Continued from Page 1

benefit from the chaos of the so-called capitalist world.

Immediately before the outbreak of the European war, Britain was not in a good bargaining position as regards Russia—not merely because of its military unpreparedness as contrasted with Germany, but because Britain had little to offer Moscow then.

Britain asked for an alliance, and support for Poland, whereas Joachim von Ribbentrop, the German Foreign Minister, requested only nonaggression and gave the Soviet an opportunity to get cheap gains at Poland's expense should the latter be involved in war in which Russia remained neutral.

Following up its opportunistic policy on the dismemberment of Poland, Russian armies beat the Germans in a race to the Rumanian and Hungarian frontiers, thus clearly indicating Soviet unwillingness to allow Germany to have an open route to the Black Sea and the Russian Ukraine.

Discontent Encouraged

While the Finnish War was evidently entered upon to forestall Germany in the Baltic, yet at the time Moscow clearly assumed that Germany was not overwhelmingly strong as compared to the total strength of France and Britain. It is generally accepted that Moscow played up and encouraged every sign of discontent in France during the six months preceding that country's collapse.

But with France's disappearance as a factor and with Germany controlling almost the whole continent, Europe became a modernized version of Napoleonic times, when the Grand Army was waiting at Boulogne to overrun Britain. Herr Hitler is clearly aiming at becoming the supreme master from the Atlantic to the Russian border. The reaction of this change on Russia is shown in the altered attitude of the Soviet press, which, formerly hostile to democracy, then became markedly objective in its treatment of the European war.

Another stage in Russia's foreign political development came with Germany's aggression in the Balkans, which, together with Italy's entry into the war and possible Italian claims in Southeastern Europe, was not too welcome in Moscow. This led to the Soviet's wooing of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, to Russia's seizure of Bessarabia and North Bucovina, and to Moscow's realization that Germany was now on the shores of the Black Sea and that the old threat to the Ukraine has been renewed.

Russia's recent reaction to possible German violation of Bulgarian sovereignty, by seeking to compel Bulgaria to grant a through passage for Nazi troops, also was indicated clearly. Moscow always has considered that part of the Balkans its own sphere of influence.

Soviet Foreign Policy

But while Russia has had one very open eye on German activities the other has been concentrated upon international communism as an instrument of its own foreign policy.

Patriotism and communism, Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff, recently declared, are inseparable, and many expert observers incline to the view that the Comintern, which emerged from retirement at the beginning of the present war, is now to be used primarily as a pro-Russian weapon. Communist propaganda does not appear to be very conspicuous here. Suppression of the Daily Worker last week was a minor interlude—but there is no doubt that it continues.

It would be a mistake to imagine that Communism is adopting the old Lenin-Trotsky tactics of stirring up revolutions in different countries. Instead, it is waiting to seize its opportunity should local conditions anywhere prove suitable. Should Russia have to fight a war against any particular country or empire, then Communism would be one of Mr. Stalin's most effective weapons behind the enemy lines.

Britain has been most careful in its relations with the Soviet—its position fluctuating between hopes of Russian co-operation and fears that Russia would seize the opportunity created by this country's military weakness to further its own aims.

But Britain's recent appeal to the United States to check abnormal exports of war waterials to the Soviet because it is convinced that these are proceeding to Germany, indicates that this country above all is concerned with winning the war through defeating the Third Reich.

Defiance of Blockade

The Soviet never has recognized the British blockade, in fact, it sent an unambiguous note early in the war which compared the blockade to bombardment of civilian population. It reserved the right to take reprisals.

British and Russian relations also have been affected by certain other minor problems, outstanding among which has been Britain's refusal to hand over ships and funds belonging to the Baltic States which now are part of the Soviet system.

But British-Russian relations cannot be separated from the bigger problem of Germany's world ambitions. Russia cannot forget that the anti-Comintern pact was directed against Britain and itself. It also knows that its interests coincide more with those of the United States, China, and Britain than with the anti-Comintern group. Although he wants to keep his country out of a major war, Mr. Stalin knows that Russia has a common interest with the democracies in defeating the world challenge of Germany, Italy, and Japan.

For this reason, Moscow is particularly interested in the relations between the United States and Japan. Any conflict between those two countries would affect Moscow's attitude toward the present struggle, and therefore toward Britain.

British-Russian relations are dependent very largely upon almost day-to-day developments, with this country naturally anxious to seize every opportunity to bring the war with Germany to a speedy end—and the presence of Russian forces friendly to Britain on the other side of the Third Reich would certainly be a valuable aid to that end. But, at the same time, it is undeniable that a large section of conservative British opinion feels that it would be a greater triumph for democracy if the struggle could be won without the aid of Bolshevik totalitarianism.

As far as the Soviet attitude toward Britain is concerned, unless the situation deteriorates considerably for the Allies, Russia feels it is sufficiently strong to resist Herr Hitler and perhaps is unlikely to change its present attitude.

River Plate Parley Hailed By Roosevelt as Step to Unity

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Feb. 3 (AP)—A cable from President Roosevelt expressing his hope that the Montevideo Conference "will mark another step toward further cementing relations" among the Americas was received here by Alberto Guani, Uruguayan Foreign Minister and President of the River Plate meeting.

The President's message was in answer to one from Señor Guani transmitting on behalf of the five Republics participating in the Montevideo meeting "the most sincere expression of friendship toward the Government and people of the United States" with best wishes for the well being of the President and the "prosperity of our sister Nation."

Growing approval of plans for a series of regional economic conferences in other sections of the western hemisphere today accompanied developments that spurred hope that the conference, the first of its kind in South America, would produce quick trade and economic assistance for Bolivia and Paraguay.

The meeting at which the Foreign Ministers of land-locked Bolivia and Paraguay hope to obtain a free trade outlet to the sea, opened last Monday. Most of the time since then has been devoted to the introduction of proposals and preliminary meetings of the delegations.

The Chilean and Peruvian Ministers said they had not discussed plans for a regional conference of Pacific countries, but the head of the Brazilian delegation, Pedro Moraes Barros, said the suggestion was "plausible" and added that through a series of regional conferences, the Americas might gradually reach true economic Pan-Americanism.

Señor Moraes said a meeting of the Pacific Coast countries was logical to be followed by conferences of the countries of the Amazon region, then by the Caribbean States.

Apparently, however, the plan for regional agreements was coldly received by Argentina, which has consistently sought bilateral pacts, instead of inclusive regional agreements.

The Argentine position was clearly revealed in the adoption by the conference of an Argentine proposal for free port zones for Bolivia and Paraguay to be established through bilateral agreements.

Mexico-U. S. Issues Seen Approaching Settlement

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 3 (AP)—Dr. Castillo Najera, Mexican Ambassador to the United States, will leave here by plane Wednesday to return to his post at Washington, informed sources say.

The Ambassador was summoned home by President Avila Camacho to discuss the progress of negotiations for settlement of current problems between Mexico and the United States. These include such issues as waterway rights and indemnities for expropriation of American-owned lands. It was said the Ambassador would carry back with him specific instructions looking toward settlement of these problems.

Buffalo Nickels Preferred

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—Traffic Engineer J. Robert Guthrie has caused consternation at the City Hall, reporting several of the new parking meters will not "take" Jefferson nickels. Either you have an old one or you can't park legally.

Ants No Sluggards

A farmer in Bell County, Texas, has uncovered a new production "system." Needing 200 pounds of buffalo grass seed, he simply dug into the hills of red ants and removed the supply collected, cleaned and stored by the insects.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Betsy Goes Back to School

By Carolyn Haywood

Illustrated by the Author

It was September and vacation days were almost over. Soon it would be time for Betsy to go back to school. She had tried on all of her school dresses that she had worn the year before. Betsy had grown so tall that Mother had to let down all of the hems.

One day Mother was busy hanging the skirt of one of Betsy's dresses. Betsy was standing on a chair. She turned very slowly while Mother put the pins in the skirt.

"Betsy, what are you looking so sober about?" asked Mother.

"I was thinking," replied Betsy.

"And what were you thinking about?" asked Mother.

"I was thinking about school," answered Betsy. "Do you know, Mother, I don't know whether I am going to like being in the second grade."

"Of course you are going to like being in the second grade," said Mother.

"But Mother, Miss Grey won't be there," said Betsy. "Miss Grey was such a nice teacher. I don't think I am going to like my new teacher. Her name is Miss Little. She isn't pretty like Miss Grey."

"Well, dear, everyone can't be pretty as Miss Grey," said Mother.

Betsy Thinks It Over

"But Miss Little wears black dresses all the time, Mother," said Betsy. "I used to see her last year and she always had on a black dress. I don't like black dresses. Miss Grey wears pretty dresses, pink ones and green ones and red ones and once she had a dress that had flowers all over it."

"It has been a long time since school closed," said Mother, "perhaps Miss Little has bought herself some new clothes."

"Well, I hope so," said Betsy.

"Run along now," said Mother, as she helped Betsy down from the chair.

Betsy ran along but she kept thinking about Miss Little. She began to feel sorry that she had been promoted. "Perhaps I could go back to the first grade," she thought. But she knew that she wouldn't like that either because she wouldn't know anyone in the first grade. All of her friends were in the second grade. There was her best friend, Ellen, and there was Billy Porter. Betsy chuckled when she thought of Billy. He was such a funny little boy, always calling out from his seat and getting into trouble. Then there was Kenny Roberts and Betty Jane and Mary Lou and the twins, Richard and Henry. She would be so glad to see them all.

Dress-Up Lady

Betsy could see that she could never give up being in the second grade. She would have to be in Miss Little's room and put up with the black dresses. "Perhaps she hasn't any money to buy pretty dresses," thought Betsy. And then she began to feel very sorry for Miss Little because she didn't have any money to buy pretty dresses.

One afternoon, Mother cleaned out her closets. She had decided to give away all of her old dresses that she did not wear any longer. At the end of the afternoon she had a big pile of dresses on the bed. She decided to give them to Milly, the laundress. When Betsy saw the pile of dresses, she said, "Mother, may I have some of these dresses to play 'Dress-Up Lady'?"

"I think you may," said Mother.

"Oh Mother," cried Betsy, "may I have this flowered one?" Betsy picked up a flowered silk dress that had been her favorite dress of Mother's.

"Yes," said Mother, "and you may have the red one with the long train. You will be a very grand lady in that dress."

Betsy carried her new treasures off to her own room. She tried them on and paraded up and down the hall. Every few minutes she stopped to look in the mirror. This was a lovely new game and for several days she wore Mother's old dresses almost all of the time. When Ellen came to play with her they each put on one of the dresses. They played that they lived in separate corners of the play-room and they paid calls on each other, and talked about their children.

The Red Dress

The day before school was to open, Betsy was wearing the red silk dress. All of a sudden, she had an idea. She took off the red dress and laid it on the bed. Then she pulled the flowered silk out of the bottom drawer of her bureau. She looked at them very carefully.

They were a little mussed and a little soiled around the bottom, but Betsy thought they really looked very nice. She tried to smooth out the wrinkles and all the time she had wrinkles in her forehead, for it was very hard to decide which dress she could part with. She loved them both very much, but she had decided to give one of the dresses to Miss Little. First she thought she would give her the flowered one, but she ended by thinking the red one would be best. She thought that Miss Little would look nice in the long train. Betsy folded the dress as carefully as she could and put it in her school-bag.

Th next morning, just as she was leaving for school, Mother said, "Betsy, whatever is in your school-bag that makes it look so fat?"

A Puzzling Fact

"Oh, that is your red dress," replied Betsy. "I am going to give it to Miss Little so that she will have a pretty dress to wear to school."

"Betsy, darling!" cried Mother, "you can't give that dress to Miss Little."

"Why not?" asked Betsy, looking very crestfallen. "It's a present for her."

"You can't give dresses to your teacher, dear," explained Mother. "You can give her flowers or candy or fruit and many other things, but not dresses."

Betsy looked puzzled, but she opened her school-bag and pulled out the dress. Mother hugged her little girl very tight when she kissed her good-bye.

Betsy trotted off to school thinking it was very strange that dresses couldn't be presents. Soon she met some of her little friends. They chattered about their summer vacations all the way to school.

When they reached the big wide street there was Mr. Kilpatrick the policeman. When he saw the group of children he blew his whistle and all of the automobiles stopped. The children ran toward the big policeman, calling, "Hello, Mr. Kilpatrick."

Mr. Kilpatrick laughed and shouted, "Hello, there, everybody."

The children swarmed around the policeman. "Mr. Kilpatrick," shouted Betsy, "I can milk a cow."

"You don't say so!" said Mr. Kilpatrick.

"Our cat has kittens, Mr. Kilpatrick," said Teddy.

"Look, Mr. Kilpatrick," cried Billy, "I have a loose tooth."

"Run along, run along," shouted Mr. Kilpatrick, as he hustled the children on.

When the children reached the school they trooped into the second grade room. To Betsy's surprise, Miss Little wasn't there. Instead, the school secretary was standing at the front of the room.

"Just take your seats quietly, children," she said. "Your teacher will be here in a few minutes."

Waiting for the Teacher

Betsy wondered who her teacher would be. She saw Miss Grey pass the door. She was so glad to see Miss Grey again. It was all she could do to keep from running after her. She began again to wish that she could go back to the first grade with Miss Grey. Betsy could feel a little lump in her throat. She swallowed hard, but it didn't do any good. Just as the tears were beginning to come into her eyes, the door opened and in came Miss Grey.

"Good-morning, boys and girls," said Miss Grey.

"I have a surprise for you," said Miss Grey.

The children's eyes were very wide, for they loved nothing better than surprises.

"I have been promoted," said Miss Grey. "I am in the second grade, too."

"Whoopie!" shouted Billy Porter.

Little Red Cart's Market Day

Every Monday morning Farmer Blossom went along the highway to market in his Little Red Cart piled up with vegetables. The Little Red Cart would jerk and rattle over the loose stones, very proud indeed of itself, and the farmer, in turn, was very proud of the cart.

The highway lay between fields of corn and banks of flowers, and whenever the farmer saw a fellow farmer he would lean over the side of his cart.

"Ho, there!" he would cry. "Good morning to you! Lovely day, isn't it?"

And, although it might be pouring with rain, the other would have to agree. Farmer Blossom, with his smile, his pink cheeks, and his Little Red Cart, was a jolly enough sight for anybody on a Monday morning.

One day, however, Mrs. Blossom asked Farmer Blossom if he could miss going to market, just once. She wanted him to drive the other way, and buy her a new dress she had seen in a shop.

Farmer Blossom gave a quick look at his Little Red Cart. Then he gave a long look at Mrs. Blossom with his kind blue eyes.

"It's the first time I have missed going to market on a Monday morning in twenty years," he smiled. "But I think I should like to give you a new dress instead, Mrs. Blossom, all the same."

With that they both got into the cart and set off.

Mrs. Blossom's New Dress

But the Little Red Cart went slowly. It loved the highway and the meadows; it did not wish to see new places at all; it wanted what it had always had, the bright busy market on a Monday morning.

Mrs. Blossom was not long buying her dress, and when she came out of the shop, the smile on her face showed plainly that it was just the kind of dress she had hoped for.

But the Little Red Cart did not notice this, and on the way home it chose to stick in the mud and stay there. It wanted to make it quite clear to Farmer Blossom how much it was missing the market journey.

Farmer Blossom jumped out and pushed. Then Mrs. Blossom jumped out, and she pushed. The pony looked round with large eyes, and pulled, and pulled. But the Little Red Cart was foolish and would not move.

A Useless Cart

At last Farmer Blossom said to his wife, "I'm afraid, my dear, we shall have to take the pony home and leave the cart here. It really isn't any good to us if it sticks like this."

The Little Red Cart heard what he said and shivered. Then it gave a tremendous push forward, but it still stuck fast.

"O dear! O dear!" it thought. "I will never be such a selfish cart again!"

And then, all of a sudden, the wheels turned and it was free.

Farmer Blossom and Mrs. Blossom climbed back into the seat and the Little Red Cart ran smoothly and merrily all the way home.

"The new road is just as nice as the highway," it thought when it was back at the farm. "And buying a dress is just as much fun as going to market!"

(These stories that we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

The Flying Squirrel

The flying squirrel is the strangest thing!
He hasn't a feather. He hasn't a wing.
Yet through the air he skims and scoots.
He doesn't fly, he parachutes.

ROWENA BENNETT

What Do You Read?

How would you like to earn a fine new book for your bookshelves? Lots of girls and boys now own beautiful new books with bright jackets and pictures, because they wrote to tell us about stories they liked which they read on The Children's Page.

Two good books are offered in these contests every month to children up to and including eleven years of age—one for the best paper sent in by a child under eight years of age, and one for the best paper sent in by a child between the ages of eight and eleven.

The awards for older girls and boys are announced on The Young Folks' Page.

The paper you submit may be about any stories or articles published on either of The Christian Science Monitor's Junior Pages. Or, you may write to tell us what you think of some book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of these pages.

Papers submitted by children under 12 years of age should be from 150 to 200 words long. They should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories or books. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

PETER WHITE'S CONTEST
Junior Department
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

The Wind Sings a Sleepy Song

By Muriel A. Hill

The small parakeet whose name is Nimble sighed and said to her children, "You really must go to sleep, the sun is setting behind the tawny golden jungle and it is time all little nestlings closed their eyes."

"But mother," cried the babies, "how can we sleep when Muloo the monkey and Atu the ape are making such a noise?"

Nimble flapped from the nest.

"Please, would you make a little less noise so that my babies can go to sleep," she said to Atu and Muloo.

But the ape and the monkey only leapt up and down on the branches and cried, "Where are our bananas? Who has hidden our bananas?"

"Oh, dear," said Nimble, "you are a silly pair. You ate those bananas yourself only yesterday, so how can anyone have hidden them?"

The Monkeys Argue

But the monkeys would not listen to her. Muloo danced more wildly on her bough and cried, "Atu the ape has eaten my bananas!" And on hearing this Atu swung himself violently by the tail and howled, "Muloo the monkey has hidden my bananas!"

"Oh, deary, deary me," said Nimble, "if they go on like this my babies will never go to sleep. I think I will find Toto the elephant and ask him to help me."

So Nimble flew through the tawny golden jungle searching for Toto, who was her friend.

She found him bathing in the shallow water.

"Toto," she called, "will you come and ask Muloo the monkey and Atu the ape to be quiet so that my babies may go to sleep?"

"That I will," said Toto, bathing himself quickly. Then he scrambled from the river and hunted around until he found a datura lily growing by the bank. He plucked the lily with his useful trunk and placed it behind one of his large, flapping ears.

"Now," he said, "I am the smartest elephant in the jungle. I am also the kindest hearted elephant, so I will come and help you to soothe your children to sleep."

So Toto and Nimble went back through the tawny golden jungle to the tree where the little nest had been built.

The noise was still dreadful. The monkeys shrieked more and more shrilly, and danced more and more wildly on the creaking boughs.

Toto Speaks

"What is the good of being a very clean elephant with a lovely datura lily behind my ear if I cannot have a little peace?" demanded Toto. "I never heard so noisy a noise in all my life." And he raised his useful trunk and trumpeted, "Silence!"

For a moment the shrill voices were quiet, then Atu cried, "Do you know where our bananas are?"

Before Toto had time to answer Muloo shrieked, "It's no use asking him, he's only a little elephant. We've asked the Secretary Bird and he can't tell us, even though he is the wisest thing in the jungle."

"Ah," said Toto, "there's somebody wiser than the Secretary Bird."

"Who," cried both monkeys.

"Can't you guess?" said Toto. "Who is it that rustles through the grass and listens to all the secrets that are whispered there, and drifts over the tree tops and hears the leaves talking together, then travels over the water and listens to the slithery sound of the tiniest fishes moving on the bed of the river?"

"I know!" cried Atu. "It's the wind!"

Peace in the Jungle

"Of course," said Toto. "The wind knows all things, bears all secrets, can tell you anything if you will only listen. Rest your head against the tree and make no noise, and you will hear the wind whispering about the things it has heard."

So Atu and Muloo leaned against the tree trunk and listened carefully. The leaves shivered, and the jungle stirred and rustled, and the wind whispered over the forest tree tops.

"It hasn't said anything about our bananas," Muloo complained.

"Then listen more carefully," said Toto. "Close your eyes and make yourselves quite comfortable."

So the monkeys closed their eyes and silence slipped over the jungle.

Nimble poked her little head from her nest. "O Toto," she cheeped, "my babies are fast asleep!"

"So are the monkeys," whispered Toto. "They listened to the wind and it sang them a sleepy song. When they wake in the morning they will have forgotten their silly quarrel. Good-night!"

Nimble settled herself down contentedly on her nest as Toto went off between the trees waving his useful trunk.

"He is the kindest hearted and cleverest elephant in the jungle!" she said to herself.

Children Running Down Hill

Children running down hill
Do not catch up with the sun.
The sun is always one length ahead.
Even when children fall
He will not embarrass them—
He waits at the foot of the hill
To catch them, open-armed.
Which of them won?
He will not tell.
Children are his joy!
As they roll their hoops
He is with them.
When they go to beaches
He tags along.
He races them on bikes,
Plays leapfrog with them.
But one thing the sun
Is not likely to do: He will not
Trot them off to bed!
That is within the moon's province—
And the first star's, ready to blink.
Let children's elders think what they will,
The sun means only to be
A child's running mate!

MABEL L. BOLT

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

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The Home Forum

Forest Children

EVEN BEFORE the lamp was lit, while the hut was still in darkness, Aino lay awake in her wooden bunk, thinking: "Today I go to school alone. Today I go through the forest alone. . . ."

The early morning was windless, and the great forest of Central Finland engulfed the woodman's hut soundlessly. Only an occasional clatter of icicles, falling from a nearby branch, came to Aino's ears as she strained them, lying there in the darkness. Presently her mother stirred, yawned, and padded barefoot over the floor toward the lamp. A tongue of yellow flame shot up, reflecting itself in the row of copper kettles hanging above the stove. The stove itself had been kept in all night; it only needed a fresh log to burst into a crackling flame hot enough to heat the porridge pot placed on it in readiness. Then she drew the coverings gently from off her little daughter's bed and said: "Get up, Aino. Today you are a big girl. You are going to school alone."

* * *

Aino scrambled hurriedly into her clothes, ate the porridge without tasting it and drank the bowl of dark coffee her mother poured out from the big copper kettle. After that, she sat down on the edge of the bunk and drew on her new moccasins, bought from the store at Jyvaskyla. The soft heelless soles curled up into points at the toes and were decorated with silver nails that flashed when she waved her legs about. After she had admired them sufficiently, she pulled on her woolen cap with the bits of fur at the ears and swung the strapful of books over her shoulder. Then her mother did something unusual to the stolid Finnish temperament. She bent down and kissed Aino. "Remember to keep to the paths I showed you," she said. "And don't be afraid. We must all learn to stand on our own feet, these days."

"I'm not afraid," answered Aino, staring out of square gray eyes set in a round, colorless face. She slid out of the door sideways, so as to prevent the bitter air from entering the hut; and she paused a moment in the porch to slip her feet through the leather thongs of her snowshoes. Elsewhere it might have been dawn, but here only a paper grayness showed behind the trunks of the trees. She began to slide over the violet carpet of snow, only once looking back, to see by the small orange flame in the window that her mother was watching there with the lamp in her hand. Then the forest path took a turn, and the lamp vanished as though someone had blown it out.

* * *

It was a good two miles to the little school by the edge of the frozen lake. The Finnish Government had done its best by making education compulsory from the age of seven, and by scattering such schools throughout the vast tract of Keski-Suomi or Middle-Finland. But it could not alter the Finnish disposition which prefers to live separate and lonely, at a distance from its nearest neighbors, instead of huddling together in village communities. Through the dim twilight, which was almost all this new day would bring in the way of light, small muffled figures, solitary or in twos and threes, were working their way unerringly through intricate forest paths, or skating like solitary birds over tracts of greenish ice which separated them from the schoolhouse. The young school-mistress, with the blonde plaits curled round her ears, threw some more wood on her stove and sorted out pencils and chalks. . . . And toward her, still alone in the soundless forest, more than a mile away, little Aino moved doggedly, unerringly, with the animal instinct of one bred in the wilds.

* * *

Dark or light, it was all the same to her; for the snow marked out the way and would be seen just as clearly, or as dimly, when she returned in the afternoon, after the tip of the sun had sunk once more. But her sharpened senses told her of Irki's approach long before his small figure shot on to the path before her. His father's farm was over on the other side of the lake, and the skates with which he had crossed it hung heavily over one shoulder. He greeted her in the stolid Finnish way, without smiling. "It is time you learned to come alone that small distance," he said. "Me, I have to travel twice as far."

"You are a boy." To prove to him that she too knew her way about, she added: "There must be a clearing beyond those trees. Look how thin their tops are! If we left the path here, we could join it again on the other side, and it would cut off a bit."

"That's true," answered Irki, angry with himself for not noticing it first. The path was wide enough here for them to move down it side by side, and their snowshoes set up white puffs like smoke behind them. "After all," he went on, "my father says we must learn to use the Forest, so that it really belongs to us. He says it will only belong to us so long as we are its masters."

Aino nodded. "That's why mother says I must begin to know it early. Last winter, when the Russians came, she knew just when to hide and when to go on. She says Russia is like a great bear, that made too much noise when it came to our Forest, and did not know the paths either."

* * *

They stepped out from the fringe of trees, into the clearing, then stared, astonished. For before them, silent, mountainous, like the skeleton of some primeval beast, lay the twisted snow-covered pile of metal that had once been a plane. Aino began chewing the wool tip of her glove with wonder at the sight; but Irki stepped up to it and round it, leaving the marks of his snowshoes all around the heap, like the marks of giant camel-pads. "It was a Red plane." He gave the verdict at last. His eyes moved swiftly round the circle of trees, noting with satisfaction the excellent ambush provided there. In an instant, almost photographically, his mind showed him the different paths leading toward this ambush, paths as clearly printed upon the minds of his elders who had gone to school by the same age-old routes, and had found that lesson of more use to them during last winter's fighting than anything they had learned in the little school-house.

"He did not know our Forest," Aino said, taking the glove out of her mouth and nodding toward the ugly heap of snow-covered metal. Then she turned off sharp and skimmed through an opening which she knew would take her on to the path again. The light was now strong enough for Irki to cast a faint shadow before him as he followed after; a shadow which went on ahead of her, like a gray paper ghost glimmering momentarily against the snow-covered tree-trunks.

* * *

The school-mistress breathed on the hoar-frost which made fragile designs on her window-pane; and then applied her eye to the round hole, like a penny. She could not see much even then, for the glass was double and filled in between the two sills with dried moss to keep out draughts. But, though the outer pane was frosted over, she could make out the dim figures of the children coming toward her from every point of the forest. Children of the new Finland who were learning many a lesson sterner than any she had to give.

ELIZABETH KYLE

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Looking for Caribou

IN THE MORNING it was fine weather when we awoke and looked out. And there was the edge of the forest only a few hundred yards away, with the woods stretching black and unbroken toward Bear Lake.

The next day we had travelled only a few miles before coming on the tracks of caribou. Our thermometer had broken some time before, but there is little doubt that the temperature was considerably below —50° F. It may have been sixty or seventy below zero and was undoubtedly the coldest weather that Natkusiak, Anderson, or I had ever experienced. For the woods at the northern edge of the temperate zone have a much lower thermometer than the Arctic seacoast can ever show. As usual with intense cold, there was not a breath of air stirring.

While the other three proceeded with the sledge, I struck out to one side to look for caribou. It was not difficult to discover any there were, for wherever there was a band you would see clouds of steam rising from them high above the tops of the trees.

There are few things in the North so nearly beyond belief as certain of the phenomena of intense cold as I saw and heard them that day. It turned out that the woods were full of caribou, and wherever a band was running you could not only see the steam rising from it and revealing its presence, even on the other side of a fairly high hill, but, more remarkable still, the air was so calm that where an animal ran past rapidly he left behind him a cloud of steam hovering over his trail and marking it out plainly for a mile behind him. On such days as this I have watched bands a full mile away whose walking I could hear distinctly, although there was no crust on the snow. They in turn could not only hear me walking, but could even tell the difference in the sounds of my footsteps from those of the hundreds of caribou that were walking about at the same time.—From "My Life With the Eskimos," by VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON. (New York: Macmillan.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Bertschinger

WINTER SCENE NEAR KLOSTERS IN THE GRISONS, SWITZERLAND

The world is a white garden. Nothing grows
Lovelier than this—white lawn, white hills,
White moss on branches, pollen that spills
In sparkling powder from each wide, white rose.

Massed upon evergreen the flowers cling.
The mind in search of words can only grope
Among too many words, and none with scope
For earth broke loose into a second spring.

PEARL STRACHAN

A Tudományos Egység Hatalma

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

EGY UJSÁGBAN EGYSZER egy sűrű ködről volt jelentés téve, mely a Csendes Óceánról hirtelen behömpölygve eltakart minden ismertető jelet, s ez által nagy veszéllyel fenyegette a repülőgépeket, melyeknek pilótái kétségtelenek voltak a leszállási helyet megtalálni. Ekkor a környék minden autóistájának rádió üzenetet küldtek, hogy hajtsanak egy a városon kívüli repülőtérre. Mikor mind megérkeztek, a kétezer-ötszáz hajtónak ezt a parancsot adták: „Minden lámpát meggyujtani!" Ennek a vezérlő fénynek a segélyével a pilóták mind lejöttek épen. A jó cél érdekében kifejtett együttműködés épségben lehozta őket és így életmentő hatalomnak bizonyult.

Az anyagiság sűrű ködétől megvakítva a halandók néha azt gondolják, hogy eltévedtek és hogy látszólag tehetetlenné lettek. Az úgynevezett emberi elme sokféle nevet ad annak, ami a menny felé való emelkedést meg akarja akadályozni, s ami megtagadná az embertől a biztonság, béke és boldogságból álló isteni örökségét. A tévedés neve légió; de minden állítása azon a hiedelmen alapúl, hogy az ember az Istentől különálló lény. Bármi is a tudatlanság, félelem és bün álruhája, eloszlik a köde az isteni Elme hatalma és az ember és Isten egyességének tudása előtt. Mert csak egy Elme létezik, melyet az ember szellemileg tükröz vissza, az egyesség utáni vágy, a békének és az egyetértésnek az óhaja mélyen be van gyökerezve az emberiség szivében.

Ezek a vágyak ma beteljesülhetnek. A Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science), melyet a követői mint a Krisztus Jézus által megigért Vigasztalót fogadták el, világító toronynak bizonyúl, mely az embereket az anyagiság ködéből a szellemileg felvilágosúlt öntudat fényességébe vezeti. Bibliai tekintélyen alapúlva az embernek a teremtőjével, az Istennel való sérthetetlen egyességét tanítja. Ezt a tényt illusztrálva Mary Baker Eddy, a Krisztusi Tudomány Felfedezője és Alapitója, lényegében azt mondja, hogy ez a Tudomány tükörhöz hasonlítható, melyben az embert mint Isten visszatükrözését látjuk. A Krisztusi Tudósok arra vannak hivatva, hogy ezt az egyességet a maguk számára követeljék és hogy ezt mindennapi életükben bebizonyítsák, hogy ez által ők és előbb-utóbb az egész emberiség is háború helyett békében, gyülölet helyett szeretetben és a gonosz félelme helyett a jóba vetett bizalomban élhessen.

Mert valakinek pénze van a bankban, ez a tény egyedül nem fogja meggátolni abban, hogy szükséget szenvedjen. Mielőtt a tulajdonát tényleg élvezhetné, arra igényt kell neki tenni, a betétéből egy összeget ki kell vonnia és ezt az összeget fel kell használnia. Hasonlóképen, ha valakinek látszólag nincs meg az egészség, a boldogság és a békéhez való isteni joga, ez csak azt jelenti, hogy még nem ismerte föl és nem emelkedett felül az anyagiság azon tévedésén, mely őt Istentől látszólag elválasztva tartja. Valamennyiünknek fel kell ébrednünk a halandó álomból; kell hogy a Bethlehem csillaga vezéreljen minket, mint az ős pásztorokat, akik, amint Mrs. Eddy irja "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) bevezetésének vii. oldalán, „magasabb vezetéssel az isteni Tudomány ezen fényes csillagát követték, mely az örök harmónia útját világította be."

A szív és az elme azon őszinteségére van szükségünk, amely föltétlenül szükséges a boldogsághoz és a békéhez. Előbb-utóbb minden nemzetnek be kell majd látni, hogy ők egy testnek a tagjai. Ha egy tag megsérűl vagy megbénúl, az egész test szenved. Imádkozzunk, hogy fedezzék föl a nemzetek az Elmében, az Istenben való igazi egyesültségüket, s hogy a szükséges tanúságot inkább a Tudomány mint a szenvedés útján vonják le. Dacára az anyagi szervek lármás követeléseinek, a Krisztusi Tudós ragaszkodik ahhoz az igazsághoz, hogy az Isten, a jó, Minden. Vigyáz arra, hogy az önzés, elitélés, gáncsoskodás, önteltség és hamisság gondolatai ne lépjenek be az öntudatába, hogy ott a szellemi látóerejét elhomályositsák. Az anyagi módokban való bizalom, az önző szeretet, a személyes élvezetek, és a világügyek iránti közömbösség útján a tévedés minket el próbálna a Szeretettől választani. Az egyetlen Elme helyes fogalmához ragaszkodva és a viszálykodó elmékben való minden hiedelmet áhitatosan visszautasítva mindegyikünk megteheti a maga részét a tudományos egység bebizonyításában.

Nagy annak az Igének a hatalma, amely a Krisztusi Tudomány pásztoraitól, a Bibliából és Science and Healthből terjed el a világra. Ez a tudományos egység mai forrása. "Miscellaneous Writings" (Vegyes Irások) cimü művében Mrs. Eddy arról biztositja az 1889-i év Márciusi Elemi Osztály tanítványait (279-ik oldal), hogy „Mi, ma, ebben az osztályban elegendők vagyunk ahhoz, hogy megtéritsük a világot, ha az egy Elmével gondolkozunk." Ha egy pár ember, vagy százezernyi ember, összegyülve, egy Elmével gondolkozik, és szellemi értelmen alapulva együtt imádkozik, „az egész világot megtéríthetik."

Minden gondolatot és minden tettet ő neki kell alárendelni, akit megismerni „örök életet" jelent (János 17:3). Akkor fogják az emberi szivek Jézus szavait visszhangozni, aki, a Krisztusról beszélve, ezt mondta (János 8:12): „Én vagyok a világ világossága: a ki engem követ, nem járhat a sötétségben, hanem övé lesz az életnek világossága." A gonosznak nincsen hatalma arra, hogy embereket vagy nemzeteket egyesithessen, vagy összegyüjthessen; csak arra van hatalma, hogy önmagát elpusztítsa. Az emberek közötti egység óhaja vagy imája magában véve nem elegendő; őszinteségüket önzetlen szeretettel és az isteni törvénynek való engedelmeskedéssel kell kipróbálni és bebizonyítani.

Mrs. Eddy ezt írja (Miscellaneous Writings, 152-ik oldal): „ 'Amint a vízben arc felel az arcnak,' és a szeretetben világrészek fognak kezet, úgy az Istennek egysége magába foglalja a jelenlétét azok előtt, akiknek a szíve a jó szándékaiban egyesül." És ezt is állítja (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, A Krisztus, Tudós, Első Egyháza, és Különfélék, 301-ik old.): „Bárcsak láthatnám, hogy a föld minden temploma testvérek módjára ebben az imában egyesülhetne: Atyánk, taníts meg minket a Szeretet életére."

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar fordításban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágositást.

Deep Snow

Snow covers the ground,
Fences are hidden,
Eyes forbidden
To fathom woods so found;
Bayberry bushes
Bend where the thrushes'
Throats made sunnier sound.
Tread warily,
Look sharp;
Here is where the meadow-lark
Built cheerily
His russet nest,
Now pressed
Hard against stubborn grass.
He is not here to care
Whether we dare
To pause a while or pass.
Beyond the snow-line, winter afternoon
Is cut by the sharp sickle of a moon.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

The Power of Scientific Unity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE APPEARED at one time in a newspaper an account of a dense fog which swept in suddenly from the Pacific, obliterating all landmarks and imperiling a number of airplanes, whose pilots were unable to find their way down. A radio call was sent out for all automobile owners in the vicinity to drive to a landing field outside the city. Then to twenty-five hundred drivers the order was given, "All lights on!" With this bright beacon to guide them to their destination, the pilots all made a safe landing. Co-operation exerted for a good purpose brought them safely to ground and proved a life-saving power.

Blinded by the dense fog of materiality, mortals may find themselves lost and seemingly helpless. The so-called human mind gives many names to that which would oppose a flight heavenward, and deny man's divine heritage of security, peace, and happiness. Error's name is legion; but all its allegations spring from the belief that man is separate from God. Whatever its disguise, the mist of ignorance, fear, and sin is dispelled by the power of divine Mind, and by the understanding of man's unity with God. Because there is but one Mind, spiritually reflected by man, the desire for unity, the wish for peace, the longing for concord are deeply imbedded in the human heart.

Today, these desires are being fulfilled. Christian Science, accepted by its adherents as the divine Comforter promised by Christ Jesus, is proving a beacon light leading men out of the fog of materiality into the radiance of spiritually illumined consciousness. It teaches with Biblical authority man's unimpeachable at-one-ment with his creator, God. Illustrating this fact, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, tells us in substance that this Science is like a mirror in which man is seen reflecting God. Christian Scientists are called upon to claim and prove this unity in daily living, that they, and eventually all mankind, may experience peace instead of war, love instead of hate, and trust in good instead of fear of evil.

If one has money in the bank, this fact alone will not prevent him from being in want. He must claim his possession, draw on his account, and use what he draws in order to benefit by it. Likewise, if some of us seem not to possess our divine rights of health, happiness, and peace it is because we are not recognizing and overcoming the error of materiality that seems to separate us from God. We must one and all awake from the mortal dream; we must be guided by the star of Bethlehem, even as were the shepherds of old, who, Mrs. Eddy says on page vii of the Preface of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "were led to follow this daystar of divine Science, lighting the way to eternal harmony."

We need the singleness of heart and mind which is so essential to happiness and peace. All nations eventually must realize that they are members of one body. If one member is afflicted or oppressed, the whole body is affected. We pray that all nations may discern their true unity in Mind, God, and learn their lessons through Science rather than through suffering. Regardless of the clamor of the material senses, a Christian Scientist clings to the truth that God, good, is All. He watches lest thoughts of selfishness, condemnation, criticism, conceit, and deceit enter his consciousness to blur his vision. Through faith in material means, through selfish love and personal pleasure, through indifference to world affairs, error would try to separate us from Love. Entertaining the true concept of the one Mind, and steadfastly denying all belief in minds at variance, each one of us may do his part in proving the power of scientific unity.

Great is the power of the Word which goes forth to the world from the Christian Science pastors, the Bible and Science and Health. This is the present-day source of scientific unity. In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy assures her students in the March Primary class of 1889 (p. 279), "We, to-day, in this class-room, are enough to convert the world if we are of one Mind." If a few or hundreds of thousands, gathered together, are "of one Mind" and continue in prayer based on spiritual understanding, they can "convert the world."

All thought and action must be subordinated to Him whom to know is, the Scriptures declare, "life eternal" (John 17:3). Then will echo in the hearts of men the words of Jesus, who said, speaking of the Christ (John 8:12), "I am the light of the world: he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life." Evil has no power whatever to unite or to gather together men or nations; it has no power except to destroy itself. The mere desire or prayer for unity among men, however, is not sufficient; their sincerity must be tested and proved by unselfed love and obedience to divine law.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 152), "'As in water face answereth to face,' and in love continents clasp hands, so the oneness of God includes also His presence with those whose hearts unite in the purposes of goodness." She also states (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 301), "I would that all the churches on earth could unite as brethren in one prayer: Father, teach us the life of Love."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Rainy Night

THE WINTER RAIN is a steady drizzle, which began at dusk; cold and pelting on an arm thrust out the car window to test the wind.

The highway stretches ahead, a glossy black ribbon, overlaid with the glow of our headlights. Windshield wipers mark an even rhythm; tires swish a pleasant undertone; and the motor purrs contentedly in the colder air.

* * *

It is later in the evening now. The villages and farmhouses are asleep. Country fillingstations have closed up. Only an occasional light pierces the velvet dark. Few cars pass; we seem to be alone in a world—a cozy, quiet world inside our car.

Bare branches glisten wetly; we glimpse a fringe of chrysanthemums in a garden, bending their heads beneath the weight of rain. Wet leaves sweep across the pavement in a sudden gust of wind; a dog's eyes gleam from the roadside ahead.

* * *

After weeks of unseasonably warm and dry weather, this rain will fill neighbors' wells; pastures will green up for winter grazing; lawns will be renewed, and fall-planted shrubs revived. The wheat will grow, and small streams flow again.

The car is getting a wash, after so much dust. A little polishing with a chamois tomorrow—

Now the lights of home! Our own driveway a beckoning arm. Someone is up. There will be hot chocolate, and then to sleep, with a lullaby of rain dripping from the eaves.

H. H.

The Rich Vocabulary Of John Bunyan

THE STYLE of Bunyan is delightful to every reader, and invaluable as a study to every person who wishes to obtain a wide command over the English language. The vocabulary is the vocabulary of the common people. There is not an expression, if we except a few technical terms of theology, which would puzzle the rudest peasant. We have observed several pages which do not contain a single word of more than two syllables. Yet no writer has said more exactly what he meant to say. For magnificence, for pathos, for vehement exhortation, for subtle disquisition, for every purpose of the poet, the orator, and the divine, this homely dialect, the dialect of plain working men, was perfectly sufficient. There is no book in our literature on which we would so readily stake the fame of the old unpolluted English language; no book which shows so well how rich that language is in its own proper wealth, and how little it has been improved by all that it has borrowed. . . .

We are not afraid to say, that, though there were many clever men in England during the latter half of the seventeenth century, there were only two great creative minds. One of those minds produced the Paradise Lost, the other the Pilgrim's Progress.—From THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY'S Essays (1831).

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

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This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs. Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittances payable to:

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1941

Third Housing Project in Line For So. Boston

Local officials assured of Federal funds for project to take place of old Colony Village.

Federal funds will be available for a new low-rental housing project in South Boston, to compensate for facilities taken last week when the federal government commandeered the new Old Colony project for defense workers, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin made public today.

Cost and size of the new project were not announced, but officials of the Boston Housing Authority said today it would be at least as large as the Old Colony Project, which cost over $5,000,000 and was to have housed 873 low-income families.

The New development will be located just east of the junction of Old Colony Avenue and Dorchester Avenue and will help to beautify one of the main South Shore automobile approaches to the City. It will be bounded by B street, West Seventh Street, C Street, Baxter Street, D Street, and West Broadway.

The new project will be the closest to the downtown section of any of the projects being developed by the Boston Housing Authority.

Assurance Attained

Mayor Tobin stated that assurance of funds had been obtained by John A. Breen, Chairman of the Boston Housing Authority, who conferred last week with Representative John W. McCormack and Federal officials in Washington. Construction will begin as soon as the needed properties can be transferred and demolition completed.

Many of the houses in the area have no central heating or bathrooms, and a goodly number have been condemned as unsafe. The section was one of Boston's first tenement districts, and abounds in two-story wood structures that house four, six or even eight families.

Agitation for a housing project in the district began about three years ago when Roman Catholic priests, other pastors, public officials, and civic officers of organizations organized a movement for such a development, took moving pictures of existing structures, and circulated petitions.

The area contains four public schools and two churches. The churches are the Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church on West Sixth Street and St. Peter's Lithuanian Catholic Church on West Seventh Street. None of these buildings will be demolished, housing officials said today.

Owners Cautioned

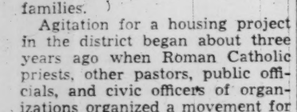
Cautioning property owners in the section against any misunderstanding about the procedure to be followed, Mayor Tobin said: "Mr. Breen tells me that action will be taken at once to start this project, and desires to make it known that owners of property in this area should deal only with the authorized representatives of the Boston Housing Authority, who will be in touch with them shortly."

Clarifying the arrangement under which the Old Colony project was turned over for the housing of ship workers at Fore River ship yards, Mayor Tobin stated that the project would continue to be managed by the Housing Authority, but that rentals would average at least double the schedule which was to have been paid by low-income families.

The Federal Government will pay the City 15 per cent of the shelter rent receipts in lieu of taxes—an arrangement which the Mayor estimated would yield $42,000 a year, or more than the City received when the area was occupied by sub-standard dwellings.

The Housing Authority pays the City 4¾ per cent of the shelter rents of projects occupied by low-income families in lieu of taxes.

Weather Predictions



By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, slightly colder tonight; Tuesday fair, continued cold; moderate northerly winds; lowest temperature tonight about 18 degrees.

Maine: Fair, colder in south portion tonight; Tuesday fair and continued cold.

New Hampshire: Fair and continued cold tonight and Tuesday.

Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Tuesday fair and continued cold.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Moderate to fresh northerly winds and fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Fresh north winds becoming strong at times over south portion and weather partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday preceded by rain over extreme south portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	23	21	New Orleans	51	51
Chicago	29	28	New York	27	26
Denver	22	21	Norfolk	37	37
Kansas City	28	25	Philadelphia	26	26
Los Angeles	59	57	St. Louis	30	29
Miami	65	61	San Francisco	46	40
Minneapolis	7	7	Washington	33	33

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., February 3.
B—Minimum for previous twelve hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 4:12 p. m.; height 8.1 feet.
Tuesday, 4:39 a. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:30 p. m.

Housing Projects

By a Staff Artist

South Boston Sites

1. Old Harbor Village which has been occupied by low-income families since May, 1938. 2. The Old Colony project which will be completed in a few weeks, and then will be occupied by national defense workers. 3. The third project, yet to be built and as yet unnamed, will house low-income families.

Cambridge Taxes Bring Sharp Warning

Nearly one-third of the real estate taxes paid in Cambridge come from properties under mortgage to or owned by the Cambridge banks, Stoughton Bell, president of the Cambridge Taxpayers' Association, revealed today.

Reporting the results of a survey of Cambridge property, Mr. Bell stated that the banks have an interest in properties assessed at $46,641,000, out of the total real estate tax base of about $160,000,000.

Showing the relationship of this condition to the present tax situation in Cambridge, now made acute by consideration of the proposed 1941 budget and by prospect of a higher tax rate, Mr. Bell said:

"A year ago the presidents of the Cambridge banks, in a statement concerning the threatened $47 tax rate said: 'Any higher tax rate will have grave effect.'" Pointing out that the City is again threatened with a rise in the $43 rate, Mr. Bell called on Mayor John W. Lyons and other city officials to reduce costs.

Developments are expected shortly in the City's explosive budget situation, with a "protest meeting," or public hearing before the City Council on the budget, scheduled for next Monday evening, Feb. 10. In the meantime, Mr. Bell is scheduled to confer with Ulysses J. Lupien, State Director of Civil Service, on how to reduce personnel costs in the City government.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Dedicatory recital of the new organ of Christ Church, Cambridge. Ernest White of New York, organist. At 8:15 p. m. The public is cordially invited.

Recital by Isabel French, soprano, of the faculty of the New England Conservatory of Music. Georges Laurent, flutist, will accompany Mrs. French. In Jordan Hall, Huntington Avenue, Boston, at 8:30 p. m. Free to the public upon application for tickets.

First Boston Cotillion, for the benefit of the Phillips Brooks House of Harvard University. In the Louis XIV Ballroom, Hotel Somerset, at 10 p. m.

Twenty-fifth annual New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show, at Mechanic's Building, Huntington Avenue, Boston. Open daily from 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Tuesday

Exhibit of Irish arts and crafts at the Fogg Museum, Harvard University, open through Saturday, Feb. 15th, from 9 to 5 weekdays, except Saturdays and holidays.

Exhibition of paintings by Louis Kranberg, at the Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street, Boston, from Feb. 3d to Feb. 15th, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., daily.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Japanese Prints" by Miss Maginnis, at 11 a. m. First of ten Tuesday lectures by Margaret George on "Interior Decoration—Especially Styles of English Regency, American Empire, and Victorian Periods." From 10 a. m. to 12 m. for homemakers, repeated from 7 to 8:30 p. m. for business people.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Mae Taylor, soprano, and Paul Bregor, pianist, in Fenway Court, at 2:45 p. m.

Free public lecture on "Lilienthal and the Wright Brothers," by Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker, Professor in Charge, Department of Aeronautical Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. First in a series entitled "The Development of the Airplane," sponsored by the Lowell Institute. In the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 8 p. m. Tickets may be obtained free by applying to the Curator of the Lowell Institute, Boston Public Library, enclosing stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11.

Radio Timetable: Page 12.

Boston City Clerk Host At 'Appreciation' Luncheon

City Clerk Wilfred J. Doyle of Boston was host today at a Parker House luncheon for the Boston City Council and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. Mr. Doyle gave the luncheon in appreciation for his recent re-election for a three-year term as City Clerk.

Mr. Doyle has been City Clerk for 13 years. Before that he was Assistant City Clerk for 20 years. He was unanimously re-elected by the Council at last Monday's meeting.

Curtain Rises On Mercury

Popular Star of the Sky Show to be at its best for audiences during two February weeks.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

Mercury this month is again a feature attraction and those who have never seen the planet should make a special effort to look for it during the period of one week before and one week after February 10 when it reaches its greatest elongation east of the sun, setting about an hour and a half after sunset. On the tenth it will be a tiny bright speck some 16 dagrees above the horizon. (The moon's diameter is about one-fourth of one degree.)

For the early morning observers, Venus holds attraction, rising shortly before the sun at about six o'clock. In mid-February Mars rises about three hours before the sun. On February 20 the third conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn within six months takes place in the evening sky with Jupiter a little more than one degree north of Saturn. This will be their last conjunction for about 20 years.

* * *

Music, it is said, has figured in stimulating the egg industry. It is hardly strange, therefore, that it should be called upon to aid in increasing production in defense industries. And that is what has happened. The Work Projects Administrtaion in Massachusetts has reported that one of its bands gave afternoon concerts in the Springfield Arsenal, and that during the musical period, production stepped up to a surprising degree.

* * *

The recorder is gaining in popularity. That is the deduction one draws from the large number of people who plowed through snow banks yesterday to attend the concert given by Suzanne Bloch and Paul Smith at the Museum of Fine Arts. Miss Bloch, who appeared in a period costume, played in turn the recorder—which is a medieval flute held in a vertical position—the lute and virginals. The music was sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth century, and brought to its listeners the quaint and serene atmosphere of the past. Much of it was sweet and appealing. But one who is enthusiastic about reviving the best of the music of the past was left wondering whether a great deal of that which has gone into the discard is worth resurrecting.

* * *

Would you like some motion pictures taken of that wedding next month? Try Harvard University. The Student Employment Office has a boy who makes just such jobs his specialty. Others have received special training in how to care for babies while their parents go out to the movies. One boy last year was hired to retrieve a woman's hat from an abutment of the Lars Anderson Bridge. But the more prosaic tasks—typewriting, waiting-on-table, selling, and tutoring—were by far the more common. In all, 1,316 men earned a total of $260,396.82 last year toward their college expenses.

* * *

Newspaper reports from Sweden telling of resistance in Norway to Nazi rule are borne out by this story which comes from the Norwegian Consul in Boston. Shortly after the Nazis took over control of the country they discovered a vast quantity of sardines canned and labeled in warehouses. Each can bore the picture of King Haakon. The Nazis ordered that a blank sticker be pasted over the King's picture. The Norwegians obeyed. But they prepared a special paste that dried within a few days, and though the Nazis obtained the sardines, the stickers came off and King Haakon's picture went all over Germany.

* * *

"Coming events cast their shadows before," wrote the British poet Thomas Campbell. They seemed to do so the other day, in the form of finger-writing on the dust-laden window panes of the Executive Committee room of the Boston City Council. When the Councilors filed into the room for executive session, each window pane carried the inscription "Curley for Mayor!" a slogan some observers believe may vie with "Tobin for Mayor" banners in the coming mayoralty campaign.

When the Councilors filed in today, the word "Curley," standing for former Gov. James M. Curley, was erased and the legend read simply "for Mayor." Perhaps that was nearer right, for nobody knows for sure who will seek to unseat Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and, even less, who could do so if he tried.

* * *

Some people feel embarrassed to admit they have been "running around in circles," but the Boston office of the Canadian National Railways has "discovered" one man who is proud of it. He is John McGrath, turntable operator at Halifax for the Canadian National. He estimates that he has completed more circles than any other man in Canada's Maritime Provinces. Working in circles for 16 years, he figures he has made 2,656,000 turns on the Halifax turnable, averaging 50 turns each working day.

He's the Champion Wooden Nickels Taker

By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Sidney G. Holmes of Boston and Some of His 'Money'

At left: Dr. Holmes, whose disregard of the old warning about wooden nickels has netted him some 587 pieces of this once unpopular currency, and one of the largest collections of its kind in the country. At right: The "Daddy of wooden money," which hails from Tenino, Washington, and was really used as scrip during a period of bank failures in that city in 1931, 1932 and 1933. Inset—Close-up of wooden nickel.

Brookline Man Has a Plan To Muffle Pike

The first spark of hope for motorists and residents (either rumbling or listening) to the rumble of automobile wheels along the badly-scaling, $200,000-a-mile Worcester Turnpike, came today when Edward Dane, newly-elected member of the Brookline Board of Selectmen, announced he will ask his Town to demand that the State resurface the high speed road with a black-top coating this coming spring.

Mr. Dane said that he had every intention of starting a campaign to enlist the support of the new State Department of Public Works Administration in rectifying the mistakes that were obviously made in the original construction of the express road, which shows signs of serious wear only three years after.

Wants a Good "Hot-Top"

The new Selectman said he would introduce a motion at this afternoon's meeting of the Board seeking to petition the State Works Department for reconstruction of the Turnpike. A macadam, or so-called "hot-top" coating at least two inches thick is considered the best means of sound-proofing a road that has scaled so badly as to magnify the roar of automobile wheels by an estimated 20 to 40 per cent.

Mr. Dane's one-man campaign which is expected to obtain strong backing in Brookline, Newton, and Wellesley, is impelled by the interests of Brookline residents as well as the thousands of motorists who use the through way daily. The roar of passing traffic, heightened by the contact of rubber tires with a stony road surface, is making living conditions along the Turnpike increasingly unpopular.

Although Brookline has no financial stake in the Turnpike (it was built with State and Federal funds) the Town is interested in keeping up property values along the road. People are not interested in buying property along a turnpike which magnifies traffic noises the way a sounding board does, according to Mr. Dane.

40 Per Cent Less Noise

Reasons for the disintegration of the road are as many as they are varied. One report by State officials attributed the weakness of the road surface to overdoses of calcium chloride, a chemical solution used in snow removal.

But all that is so much water over the dam. The towns along the Turnpike are now more concerned with how to fix the surface rather than how the surface got in its present stage of crumbling. The idea of a two-inch layer of macadam is praised by William Lacey, Brookline's Superintendent of Streets, as providing a durable, soundproof surface on top of an ideal concrete foundation.

Said Mr. Lacey: "The foundation is about all the motorists are riding on at this time. The road needs a new surfacing. It should never have been built of concrete in the first place, because concrete magnifies the roar of car wheels in some of Brookline's finest residential sections."

The highway expert said that a black-top surface would reduce the present volume of wheel roar by at least 40 per cent. He predicted that once Mr. Dane's campaign was begun, it would enlist the support of hundreds of residents along the highway as well as officials of towns on the route.

Warning Over Wooden Money Has No Appeal to Boston Man

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Who started that classic warning about wooden money anyway?

History is silent. But Dr. Sidney G. Holmes of Boston is not. He emphatically didn't! It's poor advice, according to his way of thinking, and he backs up his opinion by an amazing hoard of some 587 pieces of wooden currency from all over the United States.

It's a comparatively new hobby, this collecting of wooden coins. Dr. Holmes started his collection in 1936. The first issue of this type of scrip in the United States, however, goes back some five years previous to that.

It was in Tenino, Washington, in 1931. A local bank failed, and the Chamber of Commerce, to meet the acute shortage of currency, sponsored an issue of wooden scrip. Denominations of 25 cents, 50 cents and $1 were printed, and numerous issues between then and January, 1933, brought the total amount of the scrip up to $11,582.50.

Copied by Many

Thus came into fame the "Daddy of wooden money" whose offspring are now scattered among some 184 cities and 38 states. Their origin, however, has taken place amid less grim circumstances. Quite the opposite, in fact. On the whole, the more recent issues of this once unpopular currency have been fathered by some auspicious occasion, such as the sesquicentennial of the historic Northwest Territory, a southern "cotton festival," or, say, a premiere of "Gone With the Wind," when a special issue of wooden money commemorated that "colossal" event.

It's actually spendable, too—within a certain limit of time. As a rule, the scrip is sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce which gets together with the local merchants and attends to the necessary financial backing for these increasingly popular wooden nickels.

The lofty Sitka spruce of Washington and Oregon has lent itself to the undertaking. Two thin sheets of the wood, reinforced by paper are cut either in the round shape of coins or in the larger, oblong form of the dollar bill. The printing announces the denomination, the occasion that the issue commemorates, and the expiration date of the face value of the scrip.

Frames Each Piece

Dr. Holmes, whose enthusiasm for wooden nickles has spurred him into the front ranks of collectors of wooden money in the United States, carefully frames each new piece of the negotiable timber as soon as he receives it. He cuts a piece of glass exactly to size and frames the "money" behind this protection with passe partout paper.

Since starting his collection four years ago, Dr. Holmes says he has received more than 1,000 letters from persons all over the country who wish to send him some of these wooden pieces, or to exchange issues with him. He has obtained the most of his collection, however, through Chambers of Commerce in the various cities where the commemorative "money" is put into circulation.

Springfield and Great Barrington, so far, are the only venturesome cities in Massachusetts. Springfield was first, in 1936, with an issue of wooden coins on its Tercentenary. Great Barrington played "copy-cat" in 1938, in celebrating its 175th anniversary. Cities in Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Maine have also joined this popular parade of the wooden nickels.

'Last Man' Change in Ballot

Revision of the Massachusetts State ballot so that the candidate listed last for a particular office may not be subject to loss of vote through improper ballot marking was advocated today by Paul Howard, Deputy Secretary of State, at a public hearing before the Legislative Committee on Election Laws.

Mr. Howard appeared for Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, who proposed that the words "use space below to vote for a person not printed above" be printed immediately after the last candidate in a group for a particular office.

Political observers contend that in the November, 1940 election Gov. Leverett Saltonstall lost hundreds of votes because his name was printed last and many persons intending to vote for him placed their "x" in a space directly below used for write-in candidates.

There was no opposition to Mr. Cook's bill.

Brewster Approves Florida Camp

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP) — Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, said today an inspection trip over the week end had convinced him that New England National Guardsmen reporting for active duty this month at Camp Blanding, Fla., would be provided for properly.

Senator Brewster said he visited the camp site after having heard reports facilities were not proper.

"I don't think that Florida has done herself justice in the site selected for the camp, and won't wean any New Englanders away from New England, but there is no question the troops will properly be provided for," Senator Brewster said.

National Guardsmen from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Connecticut, are under orders to report at Camp Blanding Feb. 24 for a year of active duty. Senator Brewster said he believed the camp would be ready for ocupancy by that date, although lack of canvas for roofing might delay the program.

Babson Tax Ruling

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Tax Appeals Board has decided that Babson's Statistical Organization, Inc., Wellesley Hills, Mass., owed $58,409 in income taxes for 1938. Charles J. McCollough, President of the corporation, had protested to the Board against the Treasury's claim his organization owed $79,416.

U. S. Declared Sapping State Independence

Charges that the Federal Government "has sapped and is continuing to sap the independence of State government" through subsidies on public works and relief were hurled today by Representative Arthur I. Burgess (R) of Quincy at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Civil Service.

Representative Burgess appeared before the committee to favor legislation extending civil service protection to local welfare department employees without the necessity of qualifying examinations. He favored the bill filed by the Massachusetss Association of Relief Officers in preference to a measure filed by Arthur G. Rotch, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, under which the employees would be forced to pass a qualifying examination.

Early last year the Federal Government demanded that all welfare workers, paid wholly or in part through funds for old-age assistance and aid to dependent children, must be placed under civil service or under some merit-rating system. The bill favored by Representative Burgess would "blanket in" employees in office as of April 15 1940, while the Rotch bill would establish civil service lists for welfare workers in seven welfare districts, after qualifying examinations.

The attack made by Representative Burgess was a feature of the hearing. The Representative declared "there is a definite indication here that the Federal Government is making an increase in their demands on the Legislature to relinquish State's rights.

"State's rights have almost been ruled out of existence. The Legislature is rapidly losing its power. There is talk in Washington about 'our money' by Federal authorities, when in reality it is the State's money. We in Massachusetts contribute money to the Federal Government and for every $7 we pay in, we get $2 back.

"Through subsidies on public works and relief, the Federal Government has sapped and is continuing to sap the independence of State government. . . . One by one we have allowed our cherished powers to slip away. Unless this trend is checked, we will find that our legislature will have none of its powers left."

The Representative said the proposal of the Federal Government is an opening whereby men and women now in office who know local conditions "may be kicked out of office" through a technical examination prepared by social service workers.

Representative Burgess added, "the Federal demands come as a species of bribery. The States are todl what to do and if they don't do that, then the Federal Government will do something else as a punishment. In fact, the State is the master and the Federal Government is the servant, but the States have delegated too many powers to the Federal Government."

Maine Veteran Asks U. S. Flag To Be His Own

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 3 (AP) —George F. Stuart, Canadian-born civil war veteran, wants the flag he fought for 75 years ago to be his own.

To grant his desire, Federal Judge John A. Peters will conduct a special naturalization session next Thursday for the Portland and Freeport man who has voted in nearly every national election since Ulysses S. Grant became President.

Mr. Stuart, a native of Degeaigish, New Brunswick, said he thought four years of civil war service automatically made him a United States citizen, but he learned his error last summer when aliens were required to register.

Mr. Stuart enlisted with the 28th Maine Regiment in 1862. A few months later he was taken prisoner and not long afterward was paroled. He re-enlisted in the 30th Maine Regiment as a sergeant. He served three years more before being wounded.

Home Shortage Termed Brake On Defense Job

Legislative committee warned that contracts may be delayed unless condition is met.

The first of a series of hundreds of hearings before Massachusetts legislative committees, on all manner of subjects that will continue at least three months and probably longer, opened today at the State House.

Philip Nichols, member of the State Board of Housing, told the Committee on Municipal Finance that new legislation is necessary to end the threatened shortage of proper housing for defense workers in Massachusetts.

If this is not done, Mr. Nichols warned, Federal authorities believe that work on vital defense contracts may be delayed. He asked speedy passage of a bill giving local authorities greater latitude in co-operating with the Federal Government and his arguments were supported by Fred A. Dakin, Chairman, and John Carroll, member of the Board.

At the same time that legislative committees began their long series of public hearings the House and Senate began daily sessions—a further evidence of the increased tempo of Beacon Hill activities.

Terms of Measure

The Housing Board bill for State co-operation in development of defense housing specifies that housing may be provided for enlisted men, employees of the Navy or War Department assigned to duty at naval or military reservations, posts, or bases, and workers engaged in industry essential to the national defense.

The measure also authorizes the State Board of Housing to exercise powers ordinarily given to local housing authorities if the Board finds "an acute shortage of housing exists or impends which would impede national defense activities and that such housing would not be provided by private capital" in a city or town where no housing authority exists or where the housing authority refuses or neglects to take necessary action.

Mr. Nichols declared the legislation is necessary so that local housing authorities will have some control over the location of defense housing and over management of the project.

For example, Mr. Nichols said, if the legislation is not adopted so that the Boston Housing Authority will have power to sell the Old Colony project in South Boston to the Federal Government, the Government will take the property by eminent domain and the local housing authority will have no control over management.

Furthermore, under the proposed legislation, local authorities would be in a position to negotiate for payments equaling taxes during the period of national emergency.

Future Development

The Housing Board member also explained that the proposed bill provides that the State Board of Housing shall, after the present emergency, have power to determine whether the housing project shall then be used for low-rent housing for families of low income.

At the same time, Mr. Nichols revealed that the Federal Government, after taking over the South Boston project, plans to cancel the debt on the $4,500,000 advanced for that project and immediately make available that sum for development of another similar project in South Boston.

Housing Board members also urged passage of the Board's bill to bar aliens as tenants or occupants of low-rent housing projects established for low-income families. Mr. Nichols explained that the Federal Government now prohibits the advancement of funds for management or construction of such housing if aliens are not barred. He added that the issue is a technicality because no aliens are now tenants of Massachusetts housing projects because citizens are given preference.

Hearings Tuesday

Tomorrow several major committees of the Massachusetts Legislature will hold public hearings on important bills at the State House. The more important hearings include those scheduled by:

The Legislative Committee on Agriculture on measures to continue the Milk Control Board and others to abolish its retail price fixing power, Room 489, 10:30 a. m.

The Committee on Labor and Industries on several bills to provide unemployment compensation benefits for persons called for military service and to require their re-employment after service, Room 433, 10:30 a. m.

The Committee on Education on legislation to increase the minimum salary of teachers from $750 to $950 annually, Room 480, 10:30 a. m.

The Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles on bills to allow the State Department of Public Works to build "limited access ways," roads having few entrances and exits, no roadside stands and the like, Room 427, 10:30 a. m.

The Committee on Legal Affairs on measures to regulate installment plan buying of automobiles, furniture and the like, Room 249, 10:30 a. m.

Problems Listed in Change Of Fiscal Year of Bay State

This is the last of three articles discussing advantages and problems arising from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's proposal to start Massachusetts' fiscal year on July 1, instead of Dec. 1, so as to provide more efficient control of State expenditures.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A revenue problem, involving $5,000,000 to $10,000,000, constitutes the major obstacle to immediate adoption by the Massachusetts Legislature of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's proposal that the State start its fiscal year on July 1 instead of Dec. 1.

Even opponents of the proposal freely admit that once the State operated on a July 1 fiscal year the system would be ideal. Many financial problems now bothering the State in its relationship with the Federal Government, which operates on a July 1 fiscal year, and with the cities and towns, would disappear.

But to make the shift the State must find $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 additional revenue to finance the budgetary deficit occurring as the result of financing an additional seven months period from Dec. 1 to July 1 during the transition. Critics of the plan insist the budgeting improvements to be gained are not worth the cost.

Three Possible Ways

Ordinary State revenue would finance all but $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 of the cost. Usually such deficits in the State budget are annually saddled upon the cities and towns in the form of a State Tax. Financial experts see three possible ways to finance the anticipated deficit resulting from the fiscal year change. They are:

1. To assess an extra State Tax on the municipalities. Such a proposal would bring an immediate howl of protest from local officials, for it would mean a local tax rate increase generally of nearly $1 to $2, the amount varying according to the deficit total. This method, therefore, is looked upon as definitely undesirable.

2. To float a State bond issue to cover the deficit. The effect would be to saddle the cost on the cities and towns over a longer period because the annual debt retirement cost would be reflected in the annual State Tax on cities and towns to meet the regular budget deficit.

3. To delay assessment of the State Tax so that it would be saddled upon the cities and towns after the close of the fiscal year. To finance the cost until the cities and towns submitted their payments the State would be forced to borrow money on a short term loan. Opponents, however, insist such a program would place the State too much in the hands of the banks. Furthermore, with the defense effort beginning to absorb much credit, interest on loans may go up.

Another Method

The only other method would be to so slash State expenditures that no deficit would be outstanding during the transition period. State officials can see no way of accomplishing such a task without elimination of some services now performed by the State.

Another problem is whether the fiscal year of the cities and towns and counties should also be shifted, so that all financial years would begin simultaneously. It was only a short while ago that the cities and towns shifted to a uniform fiscal year coinciding with the calendar year.

Before solution of the major problems surrounding the State fiscal year proposal it may be that the Legislature will submit the entire subject to a special commission for a thorough investigation.

True, the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures did include the fiscal year issue in its exhaustive study of state problems. Yet research devoted entirely to the one subject might prove beneficial in the long run.

The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations has filed a resolve providing for such an investigation. The proposed commission would include in its membership Charles W. Greenough, State Budget Commissioner; Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, three members appointed by the Governor, at least one to be a city official and another a town official, as well as legislators.

This Commission would study the fiscal year proposal as it affects the State, cities, towns and counties. So broad is the measure filed by the Federation that the Commission could go into all phases of the problem.

The study organization would report by June 1 on the State fiscal year issue and file recommendations on the remainder of its investigation by Dec. 1, 1942. Thus, the Legislature, through the work of the proposed group, would have the benefit of additional research before acting finally this year on the Governor's recommendation.

Rural Electrification Plan Before Maine Legislature

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 3—One of the most interesting and unusual proposals now before the Maine Legislature is a bill entitled "An Act to Aid Agriculture by Providing for the Organization of Rural Electrification Co-operatives." The bill was introduced by Representative F. Ardine Richardson and is attracting considerable attention as it proposes what might become a State-wide venture into the field of co-operatives.

Actually, the act is a "co-operative enabling act" and may be known as such because it provides that co-operative, non-profit membership co-operations may be organized for the purpose of supplying electric energy and promoting and extending its use.

Such co-operatives, by the act, would have the power to manufacture, transmit and sell power to their members, to governmental agencies and political subdivisions and to other persons not in excess of 10 per cent of their membership. Furthermore, they would be empowered to assist customers by helping finance cold storage or processing plants for which they would provide power.

The act provides that members must agree to use electric power and other services furnished by their co-operative. The business of the co-operatives would be managed by a board of trustees, each of whom would be a member. Consolidation of two co-operatives would be possible under certain conditions.

Under terms of the bill, revenues from such co-operatives would go toward defraying operation expenses, paying interest and any other obligations, financing additional facilities, seting up reserve capital. Any surplus of revenue would be distributed among members prorated in accordance with the patronage of the co-operative by individual members during the year.

The bill has ben referred to the Committee on Public Utilities and it also contains a clause that co-operatives would be exempt in all respects from the jurisdiction of the Public Utilities Commission. The sponsor of the measure, Mr. Richardson, is head of the Maine State Grange.

New Haven R. R. Need Not Advance Tax, Interest Cash

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP) — The Supreme Court decided today that Trustees of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company need not advance cash to the Boston & Providence Railroad Corporation and the Old Colony Railroad Company for payment of taxes and bond interest of the Boston Terminal Company.

The two later railroads formerly were leased by the New Haven and now are operated under its direction.

A ruling was sought concerning $446,880 taxes upon the South Station property due the city, $13,600 franchise taxes due the State from the Terminal Company, and $93,842 interest on Terminal Company first mortgage bonds.

Justice Roberts delivered the decision which reversed a ruling by the Federal Circuit Court at New York directing payment. No dissent was announced. The Connecticut Federal District Court held that payment need not be made.

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Back to Days of Gay Nineties

Bob Kretschmar

Preparing for Harvard's First Cotillion

Above: Orchestra Leader Harry Marshard (seated at piano) discusses the special cotillion music with members of the committees for the Cotillion at the Hotel Somerset this evening. Left to right: Bob Brouns, Barsha Powers, George Clay, Alice Plummer, Justin Haley, Jean Roberts and F. Barton Harvey, Jr.

Below: Debutantes and Harvard men practice an "over and under" Cotillion figure. Mr. Clay and Miss Powers form the arch as Miss Plummer and Mr. Harvey come under.

Queen of Debutantes to Reign Over Harvard's First Cotillion

The first real, old-fashioned Cotillion Boston has seen since the gay 90's—a Harvard party for Boston debutantes—will draw more than 300 couples to the Hotel Somerset this evening, its sponsors declare.

First in a series of Cotillions, the affair promises a crowning of the Harvard-chosen Queen of Debutantes as its big attraction. There will be a genuine French dancing master, too — host to princes and princesses, dukes and duchesses—to direct the old-fashioned dances.

The public is invited—at $5 per couple. The proceeds will be given to Phillips Brooks House, Harvard's charitable organization.

Not only the young folks of Boston society, but the older ones as well, are looking forward to tonight's events. Up in the balcony several grandmothers will be watching, swept back in memory to childhood days. A number have already purchased tickets, the Somerset announces.

The climax of the evening will come at exactly 11:30. A sealed ballot box will be ceremoniously opened, and the name of the Queen of Harvard hearts—the No. 1 Boston deb—announced. Harvard students—at least, those on society "eligible" lists—have been casting their ballots for her at the Hasty Pudding Institute this week.

John Reece, President of the Owl Club, will announce the name of the Queen and her four ladies-in-waiting. There will be a throne bedecked in flowers for the Queen, and a sparkling crown for her head. She will sit in regal splendor and review the grand march.

When the march is concluded, M. Edouard Willemot, dancing master, will direct several cotillion figures. Then the party will snap back again to 1941 and the dances more familiar to this season's crop of debutantes.

Vaughan Monroe and his orchestra will alternate with Harry Marschard and his string group in providing music for dancing. The hours are 10 to 3.

Before the affair, a score or more dinner parties will be held.

The Harvard students in charge are Benjamin C. Bradlee of Boston, George R. Clay of Philadelphia, Peter Dunham of Cedarhurst, Long Island; Justin J. Haley of Winthrop, F. Barton Harvey, Jr., of Baltimore, and H. W. Ford King of New York.

Colleges Stiff On Liquor Usage

Repeal by Princeton University of a 195-year-old regulation forbidding students to keep liquor in their rooms has brought about uniform treatment of the problem at each of the "Big Three"—Harvard, Yale, and Princeton.

Since 1747 the "keeping or using of alcoholic liquors in any student's room" had been punishable by suspension or expulsion from Princeton University. The Board of Trustees, it was announced yesterday, has voted to substitue a regulation making "intoxication or disorder and bad manners arising from the use of liquor" subject to the same penalties.

This action was taken as the result of a year-long campaign for repeal led by the Princetonian, undergraduate daily newspaper, and endorsed by the undergraduate council.

At Harvard, the Dean's office said today, there has been no ruling on the subject made at least for 20 years. Students are responsible for the maintenance of good order in their rooms, and may be expelled for flagrant violations of this regulation.

At Yale, the parietal rules are much the same.

Tighe Again Head Of Revere Police

Reinstatement of Edward J. Tighe as Police Chief of Revere, Mass., was authorized today by Massachusetts State Civil Service Director Ulysses J. Lupien, upon request of Mayor Raymond E. Carey of the seashore city.

Mr. Tighe was demoted to patrolman during the Administration of former Mayor Laurence J. Gillis after an investigation into crime and rackets in the City after the unsolved slaying of Louis Gaeta.

Hub Utilities Again Defend Service Levies

If the Legislature prohibited public utility concerns from establishing service charges, the companies would be prevented from adopting promotional rates and the State Department of Public Utilities would be "straight-jacketed" regarding its control over rates, the Legislative Committee on Power and Lights was told today.

Robert H. Holt, representing the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, and Sheldon Wardwell, representing the Massachusetts Gas & Electric Association, voiced these arguments in opposing seven bills to prohibit service charges by public utility companies. The legislation has been proposed without success at previous legislative sessions.

Only Senator Joseph L. Murphy (D) of Boston and Representative Walter A. Cuffe (D) of Lynn appeared to favor the legislation, the other five sponsors failing to make an appearance. This situation led Senator James A. Gunn (R) from Turners Falls, Chairman of the Committee, to urge proponents and opponents to be punctual in their appearance at hearings so that the Committee may complete its work by March 1.

Publish Decisions

Publication of past decisions of the State Public Utilities Commission is essential for the information of the public and newly appointed Commissioners, Wycliffe C. Marshall, Watertown attorney, declared today at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on State Administration.

Mr. Marshall, in urging passage of his bill providing for publications of the decisions, pointed out that "there is not a member of the Commission who has had any previous training in the law od duties of Public Utilities Commissioners." He added that publication of the decisions in book form would follow the practice of publishing of decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court and the State Appelate Tax Board.

Carroll L. Meins, Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commissions, said he was not for or against the bill.

Vermonters Hold Study Of Town Meeting

Continued from Page 1

has presided at Plainfield meetings for 38 years.

The gathering has certain aspects of a town meeting, but is far more than that. Moderators are learning what to do when a citizen wastes time; when two demand the floor at once; when amendments pile up to cause confusion. Also, they are learning how far a moderator can go to protect the general citizenry. State laws give a moderator considerable power—he's a momentary dictator—but a dictator whose powers are subject at any time to an appeal to the meeting. The moderators are being urged to detect their personal biases and avoid them, to maintain dignified calm during debate, to conduct themselves all year so their one-day appearance will be in keeping with the best traditions of democracy.

Democracy in Vermont is celebrating its 150th anniversary this year, and the town officers are considering town meeting in connection with the Sesquicentennial. Tomorrow the sessions will be devoted to general town problems in the forenoon, and the Sesquicentennial observances for town meetings in the afternoon. The Sesqui theme "150 years of Vermont Democracy" will be expounded tomorrow afternoon by Mortimer R. Proctor, Lieutenant-Governor of Vermont, and he will preside at a general discussion of town meeting methods. Short histories, brief pageants, tableaux, and other forms of observance will be discussed.

Serious Note Prevails

Tonight Prof. Carl J. Friedrich of Harvard University will speak and lead a discussion on the subject of Town Meeting and its place in today's world. Later in the evening a model town meeting will be recorded for radiocasting later.

The tone of the conference is one of extreme seriousness. Moderators in general hold their offices for long periods of years, and they gain a reputation for circumspection and wisdom. They take their moderating seriously, and this school shows they are anxious to improve their techniques and knowledge of rules of order. At the same time, they are expressing concern over the future of democracy, and the session this morning brought out the thought that Vermont town officials could do the Nation a service by reporting that free government is alive and well in the Green Mountain State. Judge Martin is collecting random expressions of this thought, and is to offer a memorial tomorrow afternoon before the conference adjourns. This he intends to dispatch to various places outside Vermont with the hope that it may be the opening salute in the coming Sesquicentennial—with which this conference is not officially connected.

Goddard College has worked the New England town meeting into its unique educational system, and all campus matters are legislated by students and faculty alike in this manner. "Democracy Goes to College" is a slogan of Goddard, and this present conference is a realization of that slogan. Vermont town meeting democracy is certainly going to college in earnest. This congregation should reassure those who have qualms about the future of free government.

C. I. O. Council To Seek Return Of Boston Units

Rebuilding of the Boston Industrial Union Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations was scheduled today for the hands of a provisional committee, which will seek to win back C. I. O. units which have dropped out of the Greater Boston federation.

Appointment of the committee will be made by John Brophy, national director of Industrial Union Councils, in conjunction with the Boston Council's officers. Provisional officers will also be named, it was said today.

Decision to take this course was made at a meeting of the Boston Council at the Hotel Bradford yesterday.

The question of Communism did not come up at the conference. Previously, the boycotting of the council by the largest C. I. O. union in Boston, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, had been explained as due to the belief of Amalgamated officials that there is Communist influence in the Council.

Mr. Brophy, whose headquarters are in Washington at the national C. I. O. offices, will endeavor to bring back unions which have been staying away from the council meetings, it was said by participants in yesterday's gathering. Mr. Brophy attended the meeting.

Tribute to Bishop

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 3 (AP) —Maine citizens of many faiths joined Episcopalians today in tribute to their retired Bishop the Rt. Rev. Benjamin Brewster, who passed on last night. He was retired Dec. 31 after 25 years as Bishop of the Maine Diocese.

Bishop Brewster began his long record as a liberal in theology, economics, and politics while a missionary in Western Colorado before coming to Maine. He often voiced hope for the eventual union of all Christian denominations. An ardent peace advocate, he opposed America's entry into the World War, but so strong were his sympathies for Great Britain in the current conflict that he recently advocated all aid, even to an expeditionary force, for the Empire.

Community Fund Lists Gifts Along Home Stretch to Goal

The Greater Boston Community Fund today acknowledged these contributions of $100 or more from individuals and organizations:

By individuals—

$11,000, anonymous.
$2,500, Mrs. Clarence C. Williams.
$1,500, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Paine.
$1,330, Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Cable.
$1,000, anonymous (2).
$825, Mr. and Mrs. Melville Eastham.
$500, Mr. and Mrs. George Sturgis.
$460, Dr. Marius N. Smith-Petersen.
$450, Dana Hall Service Fund.
$400, Edmund A. Whitman.
$385, Mr. and Mrs. Willard B. Luther.
$360, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert B. Ehrmann.
$325, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Craig Rand.
$300, First Church in Boston—Welfare Committee; Mrs. A. S. Jenney.
$260, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Quarles.
$250, Samuel H. Batchelder; Mrs. Henry S. Bean; William Emerson; Mr. and Mrs. Stanley G. H. Fitch; Mr. and Mrs. Marcien Jenckes; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Santry; F. R. Carnegie Steele.
$235, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Markell.
$200, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Allen; Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Blake; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph D. Booth; Dr. Paul Gustafson; Wilder H. Haines; Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Johnson; Dr. Henry C. Thacher; Mr. and Mrs. James Willing.
$185, Joseph A. Levin; Dr. and Mrs. Herbert I. Margolis.
$175, Arthur T. Chase; Dr. E. Granville Crabtree; David H. Greenberg.
$160, Dr. and Mrs. Abraham Colmes.
$155, William G. Kiefer.
$150, Boston Junior Aid League; F. Richmond Fletcher; Mr. and Mrs. James Garfield; Dr. Samuel L. Gargill; Alexander E. Hoyle, Dr. and Mrs. Varaztad H. Kazanjian; Charles D. Maginnis; Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Swartz, additional (total to date $650); Miss Gertrude S. Taber; Howland S. Warren; Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Wechsler, additional (total to date $1,260); Roy F. Williams.
$145, Dr. Louis M. Freedman.
$140, David Burstein; Mrs. Henry L. Hall; Robert R. Thurber.
$125, "A Friend"; Joseph H. Choate, 3rd; Mrs. William R. Sears; Mr. and Mrs. Morton C. Tuttle; Charles D. White.
$120, Frederick H. Chase; Mr. and Mrs. Lyneham Crocker; Hon. Francis S. Wyner.
$115, Mr. and Mrs. Louis W. Black; Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand V. Degan.
$104, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Hall.
$100, Louis Arvedon; Miss Anna M. Bancroft; Samuel A. Block, additional (total to date $600); Mrs. C. Christian Born; Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Bosson; Claude R. Branch; Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brooks; Mr. and Mrs. James B. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. LaRue Brown; Frank E. Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. Richard J. Cotter; Claude B. Cross; Charles M. Davenport; Mr. and Mrs. John C. Dewey, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Elias Field; Albert T. Gould; Hammond V. Hayes; Percy M. Hendrie; Hector M. Holmes; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Humphries; Frederick Manley Ives; Miss Eleanor H. Jones; Mr. and Mrs. Saul L. Kaplan; Abraham Klopot, additional (total to date $500); Dr. and Mrs. Glenn W. Lawrence; Dr. Elizabeth E. Lord; Dr. Fred B. Lund; Alexander Macomber; Dr. Leroy M. S. Miner; Mrs. Malcolm S. Nichols; Miss Annie Endicott Nourse; Mrs. Leonard Opdycke; Thomas M. Reynolds; Dr. Lyman G. Richards; Marion L. Russell; Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Sands; Dr. and Mrs. Hollis L. Seavey; Mrs. John B. Sullivan, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. William D. Turner; Dr. Robert G. Vance; Curtis H. Waterman; M. Murray Weiss; John West; David J. White; Frank S. White; Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Wiegand, Jr.; Dr. Robert M. Zollinger.

By Companies and Employees

$34,451, United Shoe Machinery Corporation and employees, first report.
$7,500, the Employers' Group and its employees, additional (total to date $16,000).
$1,625, Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery and employees, first report.
$1,511, Goodwin Procter & Hoar employees.
$1,500, Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Company.
$1,282, Hood Rubber Company, Inc., employees, first report.
$1,250, Hood Rubber Company, Inc.
$1,203, Choate, Hall & Stewart employees, first report.
$1,086, Price, Waterhouse Company employees.
$1,041, Patterson, Teele & Dennis employees.
$1,039, Herrick, Smith, Donald & Farley office employees.
$1,000, Hale & Dorr; Harvard Co-operative Society.
$947, General Radio Company employees.
$750, Ford Motor Company.
$562, Nopes-Buick Co. employees.
$420, Hugh Nawn, Inc., and employees.
$306, Palmer, Dodge, Barstow, Wilkins & Davis employees.
$600, Harvard Co-operative Society employees.
$525, Republic Pipe & Supply Corporation.
$522, Warner, Stackpole, Stetson & Bradlee employees.
$500, The Eastern Company, additional (total to date $1,000); General Radio Company; the Holtzer-Cabot Electric Company and employees; Low Supply Company; Lyne, Woodworth & Evarts and employees; Merchants & Miners Transportation Company; Rugo Construction Company, Inc.
$490, Jackson & Moreland employees, first report.
$450, H. Goldman Sons Corporation and employees; Sherburne, Powers & Needham.
$425, Sawyer, Hardy, Stone & Morrison.
$416, Bingham, Dana & Gould employees.
$415, Hill, Barlow, Goodale & Viswall employees.
$412, Ford Motor Company employees, first report.
$400, Frigidaire division—General Motors Sales Corporation; Johnson, Clapp, Ives & Knight Partners and employees; Paine Furniture Company employees.
$380, Haartz - Mason - Grower Company and employees, first report.
$378, Bay State Dredging & Contracting Company employees.
$359, C. E. Fay Company employees.
$342, Peabody, Arnold, Batchelder & Luther employees.
$337, The Eastern Company employees, first report.
$336, Frigidaire division—General Motors Sales Corporation employees.
$332, White Motor Truck Company and employees.
$327, U-Dryvit Auto Rental Company, Inc., and employees, first report.
$326, Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. and employees.
$314, Hale & Dorr employees, first report.
$300, Bay State Dredging & Contracting Company; Converse Rubber Company; Thomas O'Connor & Co., Inc.; Perry, Shaw & Hepburn and employees; Morton C. Tuttle Company.
$299, Hurlburt, Jones, Hall & Bickford employees.
$292, Associated Industries of Massachusetts employees.
$284, Building & Construction Trades Council, first report.
$282, Metcalf & Eddy and employees.
$278, Brown Field & McCarthy employees.
$276, New England Rendering Company employees.
$275, C. E. Fay Company.
$265, William Underwood Company.
$264, Somerville National Bank employees.
$260, Merchants & Miners Transportation Company employees.
$255, Fish, Richardson & Neave employees.
$250, Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co.; Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd.; Coleman Bros. Corporation; Coleman Disposal Company, the Tredennick-Billings Company.
$248, Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Company employees.
$220, Surgeons & Physicians Supply Company and employees.
$218, Haussermann Davison & Shattuck and employees.
$200, Associated Hospital Service Corporation of Massachusetts employees, first report; the Chevrolet Motor Company; Crosby Steam Gauge & Valve Company; Karas & Karas Glass Company; John McCourt Company; North Atlantic Dredging Company; Stewart, Chase and Baldwin.
$194, Tyler, Eames & Reynolds employees.
$178, McCreery & Theriault and employees.
$175, Cleverdon, Varney & Pike and employees; Merchants Tire Company; Thomas W. Reed Company and employees, additional (total to date $475).
$165, Fay, Spofford & Thorndike.
$155, International Harvester Company employees.
$150, Badger, Pratt, Doyle & Badger; Blakeslee Rollins Corporation; Cram & Ferguson; Dane & Howe; John Forward, Inc.; Gordon Supply Company; Tivnan & Company.
$145, Badger, Pratt, Doyle & Badger employees.
$140, Goulston & Storrs employees.
$134, Fay Spofford & Thorndike employees; The Stetson Shoe Company, Inc., employees.
$125, Brown Field & McCarthy; the Henley-Kimball Company; Northern Steel Company; M. Spinelli & Sons Co., Inc.
$118, Withington, Cross, Park & McCann.
$116, Gordon Supply Company employees.
$115, Fish, Hildreth, Carr & Jenney employees.
$113, Converse Rubber Company employees.
$109, Sawyer, Hardy, Stone & Morrison employees.
$107, Signet Hosiery Company.
$106, Cram & Ferguson, employees.
$105, Edwin R. Sage, Inc., employees.
$101, Ely, Bradford, Thompson & Brown employees.
$100, Aberthaw Company; Amos D. Albee Son & Co.; Associated General Contractors of Massachusetts; Atlas Plywood Corporation; Autocar Sales & Service Company; Badger Fire Extinguisher Company and employees; Better Homes Club Plan, Boston Sand & Gravel Company; Brannan Doxy & Company; Congoleum-Nairn, Inc.; Crowley & Gardner; East Weymouth Wool Scouring Company; Engineers Hoisting & Portable Union Local No. 4 (Federal); National Linen Service Company; General Motors Truck & Coach Company; B. F. Goodrich Company; Hannigan & Hannigan; New Construction Company; Braman Dow

Kirsten Flagstad at Symphony Hall—Dance Travelogue by La Meri

Hugo Wolf Songs, 'Haugtussa' By Grieg Program Features

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Kirsten Flagstad, the soprano, who appeared in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon with Edwin McArthur assisting at the piano, evidently favors keeping the name of Hugo Wolf before the public. For a while, Wolf declined in the estimation of singers; but thanks to the sagacity of certain women of recent years, he is being restored to his old place.

The trouble with him, if it be a trouble, is that his works easily degenerate into recitations, almost into monologue readings. For they can be reduced in musical value and exalted in elocutionary significance until they are scarcely songs any longer. Accompanists who fall in with the idea can help pretty poor vocalists make an impression as interpreters. But rediscovery sets Wolf where he belongs among masters of melody and proves him great in lyrical as well as in declamatory power.

* * *

Under improper handling, Wolf can be made to look merely a facile entertainer; but correctly treated, re turns out to be a composer possessed of the highest gifts. As good a test as he could be put to for singability was Mme. Flagstad's reserving him for the end of her program and there making a gala moment of him. Wolf's music well performed requires a good executant, but it attains its ends without unreasonable demands on the artist. His songs, like Verdi's arias, give the voice practice rather than punishment.

Mme. Flagstad allowed the English language fair representation, whatever may be her difficulties with it, devoting a period of the recital to Kramer, Hageman, Griffes, and McDonald. American songs that win a prima donna's liking are usually the sort that have an ecstatic high note in them and that permit plenty of display for the accompanist. Often they are more marked by fashion than by style. A work that shows a happy disregard for forced climax and keyboard pictorial effect and that discloses individual, date-defying traits is "The Dreamy Lake" of Griffes.

* * *

The visitor assigned the larger part of her afternoon to the song cycle of Grieg entitled, "Haugtussa," reviving interest in another composer who has been dropping somewhat into neglect. It was worthy use, no doubt, for her to put her matchless Wagnerian voice to, but it was taking risk on the score of monotony. The cycle is one of those sustained efforts at composition that attain nobility a little at the cost of dullness. A couple of excerpts would tell the best of the story musically, even if it went only part way with it dramatically. An eclogue of the sort would in all likelihood be sketched by a composer of today on a less extended plan.

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Where the soprano especially distinguished herself was at the opening of the recital, with songs by Brahms. To warm up, she vocalized her way through "Die Mainacht," a strain of pensive melody not too often heard. Then, "Die Liebende Schreibt," to get her scale secure; and next, "Die Nachtigall," for double assurance of registers and placing. Thereupon, for her best exhibition, "Ständchen," sung incomparably, with a light tone of a quality that only Mme. Flagstad knows the secret of. The house, instantly aware of the rarity of the performance, demanded a repetition, only to hear the song done more exquisitely than before.

Edwin MacArthur

To conduct the performance of "Tristan and Isolde" on April 2 during the Boston visit of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Many Countries and Cultures Represented at Her Recital

By Margaret Lloyd

For the third pair of programs in the Chamber Dance Concert Series at his studio in the Gainsborough Building, Friday evening and Saturday afternoon, Hans Wiener introduced to Boston the American exponent of national and racial dances known as La Meri, after first presenting her on Wednesday evening in a free lecture-demonstration on the Dances of India.

The generous pre-view which explained and illustrated some of the simpler of the manifold gestures of hands, arms, neck, face, and even eyeballs, of India's complex dance language, was evidently so satisfying to the large audience in attendance that many of its members felt no need to return for the official program, "Dances of Many Lands." Mr. Wiener's venture deserves more support than it is receiving. And La Meri's program and preliminary conference, as an educational experience, is valuable to the dance student or the laymen who would gain insight into foreign forms.

La Meri has charm and humor. She is not overweighted by her immense erudition. She is apt in conveying the racial posture and carriage, knowing in transcribing the steps and gestures and manner of a nation's dance. Her costumes, announced as authentic in the Oriental and Ethnological numbers wherein her chief interest seems to lie, are decidedly interesting. And the accompaniments of authentic native music, said to be recorded in the country of origin and reproduced by special sound equipment, are a definite aid in the creation of atmosphere.

* * *

Probably nothing has before been seen in Boston like "Tinikling," the country dance-game from the Philippines—the two attractive young assistants, the Misses Juana and Lucille, beating out the rhythms with two long bamboo poles placed horizontally on racks close to the floor, La Meri dancing nimbly over and in and out among them. The costumes are novel, the steps refreshing, the whole delightful.

Sarita, another American dancer, who has devoted herself to the dances of Spain and Latin-America, has done here an Argentine Gaucho dance similar to La Meri's "El Gato;" and Huapala, an American exponent of the Hawaiian dance, has performed hulas similar to La Meri's "Ancient Hula," historically placed as among the first of the standing hulas. This of course does not detract from the interest of La Meri's presentations.

Of the three Oriental dances, "Slendang," a Javanese scarf dance, seemed rather over-studiously performed; "Lasyanatana," "an allegorical dance of India about a maiden in her garden," pleasantly clarified the meaning of gestures described in the lecture-demonstration, and the comic "Nasu-to-Kabocha" showed the use of two of the classical masks of Japan.

La Meri's world travels were interrupted by war. After a long absence she returned permanently to this country only last winter, when jointly with Ruth St. Denis she established the School of Natya in New York. Though steeped in the dance lore of the Far East, she is perhaps not yet thoroughly conversant with the progress of dance in her native land, or so the opening Impressionistic Dances would imply. "The White Peacock," the "Adoration of the Virgin," and especially "The Doll"—these, in subject and treatment, are the type of thing the progressive American dancer has laid aside.

* * *

By the high standard of genuine Spanish dancing which has been set in the United States through the many excellent examples of it seen here, La Meri's Spanish section is her weakest. The "Alegrias, "however technically correct, was without gypsy fire; the "Goyescas," stylized after Goya, unillumined by feeling, and the "Gitanerias," composed to Ravel's long extinct volcano, "Bolero," would be better forgotten.

Serge Koussevitzky

Conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra returning to the podium for this week's concerts in Cambridge and Boston.

The fourth and final pair of concerts in this series will take place on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon, Feb. 14 and 15, when Mr. Wiener and his partner, Erika Thimey, will present two different programs of Modern Theater Dance.

Drawings by George MacLean

Serge Jaroff

Conductor of the Don Cossack Male Chorus, returning to Symphony Hall, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 9.

Concert Calendar

Tuesday, Feb. 4

Concert by Joseph Szigeti, violinist; Bela Bartok, pianist and composer, and Benny Goodman, clarinetist, second in the Aaron Richmond chamber music series. Jordan Hall at 8:30.

Concert by the Longy School of Music String Orchestra, Erwin Bodky, harpsichordist, and James Pappoutsakis, flutist. Germanic Museum, Cambridge at 8:15.

Wednesday, Feb. 5

Youth Concert by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Wheeler Beckett. Symphony Hall at 3:30.

Concert by the Boston Society of Early Music. Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street at 8:30.

Thursday, Feb. 6

Fifth concert in the Cambridge series by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conducting. Sanders Theater at 8.

Friday, Feb. 7

Regular Friday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conducting. Gregor Piatigorsky, cello soloist. Symphony Hall at 2:30.

Saturday, Feb. 8

Regular Saturday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conducting. Gregor Piatigorsky, cello soloist. Symphony Hall at 8:15.

Sunday, Feb. 9

Concert by the Don Cossack male chorus. Serge Jaroff, director. Symphony Hall at 3:30.

Concert by the Boston Flute Players Club, Marjorie Church, pianoforte; Gaston Elcus, violin; Alfred Zighera, violoncello; Victor Polatschek, clarinet; Jean LeFranc, viola; Georges Laurent, flute, and Raymond Allard, bassoon. Hotel Vendome at 3:30.

Joseph Szigeti

Violinist to be heard at Jordan Hall Tuesday evening in a concert with Béla Bartók and Benny Goodman.

Holmes and Halliburton

Richard Halliburton was more than a world traveler—he was a world adventurer. He purposely invited adventure by avoiding the beaten path of the tourist. He sought new trails and new places the hard way. It was Halliburton's ability to relate his adventures so graphically that brought him prominence as a travel lecturer. Unlike Burton Holmes, dean of world travelers, Halliburton did not illustrate his talks with pictures.

Saturday afternoon Mr. Holmes brought to his loyal Boston audience the "Romantic Adventures of Richard Halliburton"—not as Halliburton would tell them but as told by Mr. Holmes and illustrated mostly by Mr. Holmes' pictures of yesteryear. Using both still and motion pictures, the lecturer showed his audience the places in which Halliburton encountered his adventures: the Matterhorn, which the youthful traveler climbed; Gibraltar; The Taj Mahal, where he took a midnight swim; Bangkok; Indo-China; Japan's Fujiyama, whose peak he climbed in mid-winter, and finally the young adventurer's preparation for crossing the Pacific Ocean in a 75-foot Chinese junk—his last journey.

Next week: "In Our United States."

Ostrovsky Revival

At the Peabody Playhouse, the Ford Hall Forum Players will present "A Protégée of the Mistress" by Alexander Ostrovsky on Feb. 11, 12, 14, and 15. The play is a comedy of manners against a background of nineteenth century Russia.

Stage News

At the Colonial tonight Philip Barry's play, "The Philadelphia Story," returns to Boston two years after its debut at the same theater. The play has had a run of a year in New York, and since then has toured through 57 cities in the West and South. Katharine Hepburn still heads the cast. Among the players are Van Heflin, Joseph Cotten, Nicholas Joy, Forrest Orr, Lenore Lonergan, Dan Tobin, Frank Fenton, Viola Roache, and Ruth Holden. Robert B. Sinclair directed the production. Settings were designed by Robert Edmond Jones. The production was supervised by Theresa Helburn and Lawrence Langner.

* * *

"Last Three Weeks"

The management of "Life With Father," now in its nineteenth week at the Civic Repertory, announces the last three weeks of the engagement. Seats are now on sale for all of the remaining performances. The play, which opened here on Sept. 30, already holds a record for the longest run in recent years.

* * *

"Crazy House"

"Crazy House," musical show listed to follow "Hellzapoppin" at the Winter Garden in New York, is not expected there now before August, according to the New York times. The production has been mentioned for a try-out engagement in Boston in March at the Shubert Theater.

* * *

"Erminie" Revival

The Elizabeth Peabody House Operetta Company, now in its fourteenth season, will present a revival of "Erminie" at the Peabody Playhouse on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings. According to the records discovered by the organization, the operetta has been off the stage now for 19 years. It was first produced in this country at the Casino Theater in New York in 1886, where it ran for three seasons and a total of 1,256 performances. Francis Wilson, Lillian Russell, Henry E. Dixey, De Wolf Hopper, James T. Powers, and Lulu Glaser are among those who have been seen in the piece.

Screen News

New film programs announced to open in Boston this week include the following:

Metropolitan — "Western Union," with Robert Young, Randolph Scott, Dean Jagger, and Virginia Gilmore; and "The Case of the Black Parrot," with William Lundigan, Eddie Foy, Jr., and Paul Cavanaugh. Beginning Thursday.

Paramount and Fenway—"You're the One," with Bonnie Baker, Orrin Tucker and his orchestra, and Jerry Collonna; and "The Lone Wolf Keeps a Date," with Warren William and Frances Robinson. Beginning Thursday.

* * *

Announcement from the management of "Fantasia" at the Majestic advises patrons to make reservations by mail order, sent preferably at least a week in advance and accompanied by check.

All seats, the announcement continues, are allotted in the order in which application is made, and those who come to the box office or send mail orders well in advance are assured of choice locations. Telephone reservations will not be accepted.

Dance Notebook

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Just before sailing for their South American tour, Argentinita and her Spanish Ensemble will give two farewell performances at the Fifty-first Street Theater, New York, on Friday and Saturday evenings, Feb. 7 and 8.

The Jooss Ballet, who went to South America last spring, are enjoying a successful and extended tour, including the West Coast in their itinerary. Kurt Jooss and Sigurd Leeder, released from internment in England, it is said, are still hoping to rejoin the company in South America. No word has been received of the company's return to the United States.

In her only Broadway performance so far this season, at the Mansfield Theater on Jan. 20, Martha Graham's revision of "Letter to the World," first presented at the Bennington Festival last summer, was received with enthusiasm by the audience and high praise from the press. Seats were sold out in advance. There were the usual standees. Why are there not more Graham concerts? Her next New York appearance will be in the Students Dance Recital Series at Washington Irving High School this Saturday. Miss Graham is conducting a master dance course of three classes in Repertory Hall, Boston, under auspices of the Boston Dance Council. The remaining date is Feb. 9. There is some hope of her giving a Boston concert at the conclusion of the series, or early in Spring.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum School, 230 Fenway—Exhibition of contemporary American paintings.

Boston Society of Arts and Crafts, 40 Commonwealth Avenue—One-man show of marine paintings of Elwyn George Gowen.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Portraits and water colors by Dwight Shepler. Through Feb. 14.

Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street—Paintings by Mary Rumsey; water colors by L. Gerard Paine.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Exhibition of paintings by Louis Kronberg. A. N. A. Through Feb. 15.

Holman's Print Shop, Inc., 5a Park Street—Etchings of ships and planes by C. J. A. Wilson.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Sculpture by Carl Milles.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Drawings of children by Catherine Hope Hammond. Through Feb. 4.

Twentieth Century Club—Exhibition of oils and prints by H. Bernard Robinson. Through Feb. 6.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of Edith Briscoe Stevens (1898-1931); water colors by Marion Sharman. Through Feb. 15.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Children's Museum, 80 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open week-days, except Monday, 9-5; Sunday, 2-5. American Indian exhibit in Main Hall, animal, bird, insect exhibits; dolls; Astronomy Room.

Fogg Museum of Arts, Cambridge—Open 9-5 daily, except Sundays and holidays. Chinese porcelains from the collection of Samuel C. Davis. Class of 1893: Master Drawings lent by Philip Hofer. Class of 1921: Landscape in graphic art from the Renaissance to the present time. Through January.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m. Closed on Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5. Drawings by Walkowitz; etchings by Rembrandt, Callot, Claude (Print Department); Silver-Gilt Plaque, Korean, 11-12th century; Lion, Italian, 13 Century, gift of Mrs. Charles Gaston Smith's Group; A LA MIE by Toulous-Lautrec; HOPE by Burne-Jones; also paintings by Abraham Walkowitz, George C. Wales and Charles Sheeler (New Accessions Gallery.)

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Colonial—
"The Philadelphia Story," by Philip Barry, presented by the Theater Guild. Katharine Hepburn starred. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Isabel French, soprano, presented by the New England Conservatory. George Reeves, accompanist; George Laurent, flutist. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 2:10, 5:40, 9:15. "Kit Carson," Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. 4, 7.

Fenway—
"Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan and George Moore. 1:15, 4:10, 7, 9:55. "Behind the News," Lloyd Nolan and Doris Davenport. 11:45, 2:45, 5:30, 8:25.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Kitty Foyle," featuring Ginger Rogers, 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:35. "The Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders, Wendy Barrie. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "March of Time," 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:15.

Kenmore—
"Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 2:10, 5:45, 9:40. "Hit Parade of 1941," Kenny Baker. 1, 4:30, 8. "March of Time," 4, 7:40.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia," in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conducting. Matinees 2:30, evening performances 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"High Sierra," Ida Lupino and Humphrey Bogart. 10 a. m., 12:45, 2:35, 6:25, 9:20. "Father's Son," John Litel and Frieda Inescort. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

Modern—
"Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Burgess Meredith. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 9:30 a. m., 11, 4:30, 8.

Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland and Thomas Mitchell. 8:30, a. m., 1:15, 5:10, 9.

Paramount—
"Behind the News," Lloyd Nolan. 9:10 a. m., 12:06, 3, 5:45, 8:36. "Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan and George Moore. 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:20, 7:05, 9:50.

RKO-Boston—
"Grapes of Wrath," Henry Fonda. 9:30 a. m., 1:25, 5:25, 9:20. "Stanley and Livingston," Spencer Tracy. 11:40 a. m., 3:40, 7:35.

Scollay—
"Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Burgess Meredith. 11:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10:05. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Training at the U. S. Naval Academy," "Hollywood's Picture People," "Skiing With Otto Lang at Sun Valley," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Flight Command," Robert Taylor. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 6:20, 10. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:10, 4:55, 8:10.

Telepix—
"March of Time's Uncensored War Pictures," "Historic Virginia," "Mack Sennett Comedy," "The U. S. Mint," Disney's Micky Mouse and 30-minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Fire Over England," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 10:44 a. m., 1:35, 4:26, 7:09, 10. "Phantom Submarine," Anita Louise and Bruce Bennett. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:12, 5:55, 8:46.

Uptown—
"Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 1:10, 4:35, 8:30. "Love Thy Neighbor," Fred Allen and Jack Benny. 2:55, 6:35, 10:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:15. Continuous 6:25 to 11.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Knute Rockne, All American," Pat O'Brien. "Earl of Puddlestone." 2. Continuous 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "City for Conquest," James Cagney. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Third Finger Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Trail of the Vigilantes." 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Blondie Plays Cupid." 1:50, 5, 8:15. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 3:10, 6:25, 9:40.

Brookline Village: "Romance of the Rio Grande." 1:50, 4:55, 8. "Third Finger, Left Hand." Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 3:10, 6:24, 9:20.

Cleveland Circle: "Love Thy Neighbor," Fred Allen and Jack Benny. "Lady with Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "No, No Nanette," Anna Neagle. Continuous 1-11.

Harvard: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. 3, 6:15, 9:35. "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Escape to Glory." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 3:07, 9:07. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 1:45, 7:45.

Dorchester: "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. "Meet the Missus." 2. Continuous 7-11.

Franklin Park: "Tin Pan Alley." Alice Faye. 3:03, 9:15. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 1:35, 8:10.

Strand: "Love Thy Neighbor," Fred Allen and Jack Benny. 3:42, 6:45, 10:04. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veida. 1:50, 8:13.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "South of Suez." 2:59, 7, 9:45. "Dulcy," Ann Sothern. 1:43, 8:30.

Park: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "Charter Pilot." 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Northwest Mounted Police." Gary Cooper. 3:01, 8:15. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 1:53, 6:50, 10:33.

Hyde Park: "Melody and Moonlight." J. Downes. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 1:45 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. "Little Men," Jack Oakie. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Long Voyage Home," John Wayne. 2:30, 8:15. "Dulcy," Ann Sothern, 4:10, 9:55.

MALDEN—Granada: "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins and Claude Rains. 2:05, 6:21, 8:37. "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 3:25, 6:41, 9:57.

Mystic: "Romance of the Rio Grande," Cesar Romero and Patricia Morison. 2, 7, 10. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle and Roland Young. 3:15, 8:25.

Maplewood: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Chan at the Wax Museum." 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

Orpheum: "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche and Bette Grable. "Devil's Pipe Line," Richard Arlen. 1:45 and 7.

Strand: "Blondie Plays Cupid," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 1:55, 8. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 3:10, 9:10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 1:45, 8. "Love Thy Neighbor," Fred Allen and Jack Benny. 3:51, 10:06.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Charter Pilot," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "Youth Will Be Served," 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Second Chorus," Fred Astair and Paulette Goddard. 3:15, 8. "Texas Rangers," Akim Tamiroff. 2, 9:30.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Kit Carson." 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Raymond Massey. "A Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray and Rose Hobart.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. "A Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray.

Strand: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Blackout."

REVERE—Revere: "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. "One Night in the Tropics," Allan Jones. 2 and 8:10.

Boulevard: "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. "One Night in the Tropics," Allan Jones. 2 and 8:10.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Seven Sinners," Marlene Deitrich. 2 and 8.

Capital and Ball Square: "Northwest Mounted Police." Gary Cooper. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez. 2, 6:30. Last complete show at 8.

Davis Square: "Man I Married." Anne of Windy Poplars," Anne Shirley.

Strand "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert. "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Laddie," Tim Holt. 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "City for Conquest," James Cagney. "Blondie on a Budget." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Love Thy Neighbor," Fred Allen and Jack Benny. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 2 and 8.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Emergency Squad," Louise Campbell and Richard Denning. 2:09, 7:54. "A Little Bit of Heaven," Gloria Jean and Robert Stack. 3:24, 9:09.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. "I Want a Divorce," Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. 1:30 and 7:30.

Watertown Square: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell. "Tom Brown's School Days." 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Joan Bennett. 2 and 7:45. Sundays.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald." "Kit Carson." 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Letter," Bette Davis. 3:45, 8:05. "Public Deb No. 1," Brenda Joyce. 3:15, 6:30, 9:52.

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BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL Now Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
The THEATRE GUILD presents
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"THE PHILADELPHIA STORY"
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KATHARINE HEPBURN
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Dorothy GISH and Louis CALHERN
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SEATS ALSO AT FILENE'S AND JORDAN'S

MANCHESTER, N. H.

LYRIC THEATRE
HANOVER STREET
Feb. 3-4—"Bittersweet", Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy. Feb. 5-8—"Rhythm on the River", Bing Crosby, Mary Martin. Feb. 9-11—"Escape", Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. Feb. 12-15—"The Howards of Virginia", Cary Grant, Martha Scott. Feb. 16-18—"No Time for Comedy", Rosalind Russell, James Stewart. Feb. 19-22—"Rangers of Fortune", Fred MacMurray. Feb. 23-25—"The Letter", Bette Davis. Feb. 26-March 1—"Gallant Sons", Jackie Cooper.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"An uproarious entertainment." N. Y. Times
ED WYNN In his New Musical
BOYS AND GIRLS TOGETHER
The DeMARCOS Jane PICKENS Dave APOLLON
BROADHURST, 44th St., W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:40—$1.10 to $2.75

"Funniest play you ever saw."—Cue
CHARLEY'S AUNT By Brandon Thomas
JOSE FERRER Arthur Margetson
Nedda Harrigan Reynolds Denniston
CORT Thea., 48 St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-0046. Evgs. 8:40
MATINEES WED. & SAT. at 2:40

"The most absorbing American drama of the season."—ATKINSON, Times
The PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY presents
FLIGHT TO THE WEST
A new play by ELMER RICE
GUILD Theatre, 52d Street, West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40. CO. 5-8229

If It's a B. G. De Sylva Musical
It's the Hit of B'way
"A roaring musical."—Atkinson, Times
ETHEL MERMAN in
PANAMA HATTIE
COLE PORTER Songs
48 St. Th., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
"A Perfect Musical."—Walter Winchell
William GAXTON Vera ZORINA Victor MOORE
LOUISIANA PURCHASE
with IRENE BORDONI
Music and Lyrics by Irving Berlin
Book by MORRIE RYSKIND
IMPERIAL, W. 45 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"Witty, lively, friendly and logical."—J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
HOLLYWOOD THEATRE ALLIANCE presents
MEET THE PEOPLE
An Intimate Topical Musical Revue
MANSFIELD Theatre, West 47th St. CI. 5-5357
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 55c-$2.20

★ ★ ★ I LIKE IT."—Mantle, News
ALFRED de LIAGRE, Jr., presents
MR. AND MRS. NORTH
A New Comedy by Owen Davis
from the stories by Frances & Richard Lockridge
with PEGGY CONKLIN & ALBERT HACKETT
BELASCO Theatre, W. 44 St. BR. 9-2067
Evs. 8:40. $3.30 to 55c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.20 to 55c
Seats on sale at box office for next 8 weeks

"GREAT FUN."—Anderson, Journ.-Amer.
MAX GORDON presents
MY SISTER EILEEN
A New Comedy by
JOSEPH FIELDS and JEROME CHODOROV
Based on the Stories by RUTH McKENNEY
Staged by GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BILTMORE THEA., 47th St., West of B'way. CI. 6-9358
EVGS. 8:40. MAT. WED. & SAT. 2:40

JANE DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
COWL
A New Comedy by JOHN VAN DRUTEN
OLD ACQUAINTANCE
with Kent Smith PEGGY WOOD
Directed by Auriol Lee
MOROSCO Thea., W. 45th St. CI. 6-8230. Evgs. 8:40
Matinees WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 2:40

"A highly prized playgoing experience."—J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st, W of Broadway. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40, $1.10 to $3.30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

The Theatre Guild and Gilbert Miller present
HELEN HAYES MAURICE EVANS
in WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S Comedy
TWELFTH NIGHT
ST. JAMES Thea., West 44th Street. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. 326 Seats All Parts, $1.10

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

ROXY
ON OUR SCREEN
TALL, DARK and HANDSOME
CESAR ROMERO • MILTON BERLE
ON OUR STAGE
MAJOR BOWES' RADIO ALL-STARS

Harold Davis Should Feature Dash Events—Princeton Hockey Team Beats Yale

California Sprint Star In Local Debut Saturday

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It seems only yesterday that a youngster by the name of Charley Paddock sprang up out of the Far West to become track's original "Fastest Human." The Californian ran away from everyone in sight in the shorter races, much like a scared rabbit. He had his Olympic glory and made a couple of moving pictures, then faded into the background. A few year later young Frank Wykoff came out of the navel orange state to take Paddock's place on the cinder path. Frankie, too, was a great little runner and proceeded to shatter world records. But he was soon forgotten when Eddie Tolan, Ralph Metcalfe and Jesse Owens came along.

However, California is back in the sprint spotlight again, and this time has been put there by a boy who apparently is faster than either Paddock or Wykoff. In fact, young Harold Davis of Salinas Junior College, coached by Bud Winter, threatens world standards every time he answers the starter's gun. Davis is so good he ran out of competition on the West Coast and had to come East to get a workout. At least, that is the way they tell the story in California.

Starred as Freshman

The youthful collegian rocketed to fame last summer as a raw freshman when he defeated most of the leading sprinters in the country. He won the National A. A. U. 100- and 200-meter championships at Fresno, Calif., in June to uncrown Penn State's Barney Ewell. Four times Davis has stopped the clock at an unofficial 9.3 seconds for 100 yards. He has equalled Eddie Tolan's all-time Olympic record of 10.3 seconds for 100 meters and bettered Jesse Owens' all-time Olympic standard for 200 meters at 20.4 seconds. At his present pace, the new "Fastest Human" may soon be lowering the former Ohio State star's best times.

Remember how Owens dominated the sprint world? The Buckeye Bullett shattered three world records in a single afternoon at Ann Arbor back in 1935 and later at Berlin put on the most brilliant one-man show in Olympic history. It seemed incredible that any man could step down a straightaway any quicker than he did. But Davis, a 168-pounder, is doing it.

Although the California boy is leaving critics open mouthed with his sprints, he is still weak in one of the paramount phases of his speciality. He is slow getting away from the mark, which causes the fellows in the press box to wonder what he will do when he masters this little trick.

Once Davis gets under way, however, the rest of the field might as well drop out of the race. By the time he reaches the 50-yard mark in the 100, he is flying. West Coast critics insist that no man ever did the last 50 yards of the 220 as fast as Harry, whose stretch "kick" is something to behold.

Caught Ewell

At the Fresno nationals, Barney Ewel left Davis in the rear when the starter's gun barked. It looked like an interruption in the sensational rise of the Salinas Junior College freshman. But halfway down the path Harry breezed past his more experienced rival from the East, and the race was over.

Davis makes his New England debut in the B. A. A. Games at the Boston Garden Saturday night and he comes to the Hub seeking his second straight Eastern trophy. At the Millrose Games in Madison Square Garden last Saturday, he captured the 60-yard invitation dash in 6.2 seconds. The boy had also qualified for the special 300-yard run, but was forced to withdraw from the finals. He will compete in both the Briggs 50-yard dash and special 300 here on Saturday, and probably will win them both. The indoor boards and their sharper turns often handicap outdoor champions, but judging by the Californian's Millrose showing, he can run on anything, including a tin roof.

Brown Athletes Resume

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 3—A meeting with the Yale varsity quintet Wednesday evening at the Marvel Gym will inaugurate a resumption of the Brown sports program following the mid-year exam period.

The contest with the Eli hoopsters will open the second half of the 20-game basketball calendar, during the first half of which the team posted five victories and a like number of losses.

The return of Jack Padden, high scoring veteran forward, will bring the squad to full strength, and daily practice drills for the past week are expected to put the team in top condition for the Eli test.

Major Objective

The game is one of the major objectives of the Brown season, with the Bruins particularly eager to make up for a 63-43 defeat at New Haven a year ago. In their last previous appearance at the Marvel Gym two years ago, the Elis dropped a 40-38 decision.

The game will mark the beginning of the final stretch for several seniors under Coach "Eck" Allen, recently appointed to the University of Maine. During his past two seasons at the Brown hoop helm, Allen guided Brown quintets to a total of 31 victories and 10 losses for the best record in the history of the sport at Brown. The record set by the team over the first half of the current campaign has not been so impressive, but it is expected that the squad will make an all-out effort to help the popular young coach close out his coaching tenure at Brown successfully.

The squad will face the undefeated Rhode Island State Rams at Kingston Saturday in the second test of the week. Although the Rams will be heavy favorites in view of past records, the Bruins are mindful of having cracked a long Rhode Island winning streak a year ago and entertain hopes of repeating the process. The preliminary will bring together the Brown and State freshman.

Mermen Improved

In their third meet of the season, the varsity swimmers will match strokes with the Williams mermen at Williamstown. Defeated by Springfield and Harvard, the Bruin natators have displayed consistent improvement and led by their two all-round aces, Co-Capts. Bob Schaper and George Gibbons, expect to submit their best performance to date.

Frank Floyd, sophomore sprint star, will lead Brown track entrants in the B. A. A. Meet at Boston Saturday night. After winning the N. E. A. A. U. 50-yard dash title in his first college competition at the Boston Veteran of Foreign Wars Meet, Floyd was shut out in the semifinals of the Prout Game sprints.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Pts.
Washington	27	9	4	58
Baltimore	26	12	5	57
Atlantic City	19	18	4	42
River Vale	17	24	1	35
Boston	15	22	2	32
New York	12	30	0	24

Boardwalk Cup Series

	W	L	T	Pts.
Baltimore	13	5	1	33
Washington	13	5	2	28
Atlantic City	10	10	1	21
River Vale	9	12	1	19
Boston	8	11	1	17
New York	4	18	0	8

Results Feb. 1

Boston 2, Baltimore 1.
Atlantic City 5, New York 4.
River Vale 3, Washington 1.

Results Feb. 2

Boston 4, New York 2.
Baltimore 6, Washington 3.

Games This Week

Wednesday: Atlantic City at River Vale.
New York at Baltimore.
Thursday: Washington at Boston.
Friday: Washington at Atlantic City.
Saturday: Boston at Atlantic City; New York at River Vale.
Sunday: River Vale at Boston.

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

College	W	L	Points—For	Agst.
Dartmouth	3	0	130	102
Cornell	4	1	206	134
Columbia	1	1	62	76
Pennsylvania	1	2	102	146
Yale	1	4	174	210
Harvard	0	1	31	34
Princeton	0	1	46	49

Last Week's Result

Yale 49, Princeton 46.

This Week's Games

Saturday—Princeton at Dartmouth; Harvard at Columbia; Pennsylvania at Cornell.

Individual Scoring

Name & College	Games	Gs	Fs	Pts
J. Bennett, Cornell	5	23	18	64
Cobb, Yale	5	18	15	51
Broberg, Dartmouth	3	17	5	39
Siewart, Cornell	5	15	7	37
Dunbar, Cornell	5	13	9	35
Zilly, Yale	5	11	9	31
Jolly, Cornell	5	12	6	30
Olsen, Dartmouth	3	12	6	30
Hunter, Cornell	5	7	15	29
Levinson, Penn.	3	13	2	28
Munroe, Dartmouth	3	9	7	25
Kostbach, Yale	5	8	9	25
Hasslinger, Col.	2	8	5	21
Wighman, Yale	5	7	6	20
Viguers, Penn.	3	7	2	16
Caputo, Penn.	3	5	4	14
Vogt, Yale	5	4	6	14
Pearson, Dartmouth	3	6	1	13
Parmer, Dartmouth	3	5	2	12
Hahn, Penn.	3	4	4	12
Owen, Yale	5	6	0	12
Busse, Princeton	1	5	1	11
Cerrone, Columbia	2	4	2	10
Romano, Harvard	1	3	4	10
Lenz, Penn.	3	3	4	10
Seielise, Penn.	3	3	4	10
Winston, Princeton	1	5	0	10
Ingley, Yale	2	4	2	10

Scheduled to Appear Here

Wide World

Coming to Boston Garden Saturday

NEW YORK CITY—In the second heat of the 60-yard dash semifinals. Left to right: George Kroupa, Robert Jackson, Harold Davis, winner, and William Carter, second. Davis will run in the sprints of the Boston A. A. meet.

Sports Around the Hub

Red Sox Sell Joe Heving

Taking another step forward in their "accent on youth" pitching program, the Red Sox today shipped Joe Heving off to the Cleveland Indians in a straight cash deal. No other player is involved. Appearing in 39 games last season, the veteran right-hander won 12 and lost only seven. Although still capable of giving American League hitters an effective assortment, he nevertheless did not figure in Joe Cronin's 1941 mound scheme.

* * *

Three athletes from the deep South—Xavier University in New Orleans—were entered today in the 52nd annual B. A. A. Games Saturday evening at the Boston Garden. Coach Ralph Metcalfe of Xavier is sending up Herbert Douglas for the Briggs 50-yard dash, Claude Paxton for the 45-yard high hurdles and Ed Culp for the one-mile. Metcalfe believes that all three are ready for big-time competition. Culp won the National Collegiate mile last spring in 4m. 15s.

* * *

The interscholastic track season roars to a climax Saturday afternoon with the running of the annual meet on the Garden oval. Mechanic Arts defends its Class A crown and expects stiff opposition from Rindge Tech, now in the top class after two successful winters in Class B. Others already entered are Lowell, Lynn Classical, Lynn English, Newton, Medford, Malden, Roxbury, Memorial, Lawrence, Brockton, Dorchester, Boston English, Somerville, Commerce and Brookline. Mechanics and Rindge finished one-two in the recent Northeastern meet.

* * *

Not many times since the national figure skating championships were first held in 1914 has the Skating Club of Boston found itself without a title. Instead, the club had to be satisfied with having one of its members—Gretchen Merrill, who placed second in the ladies' singles—named to the United States team which will compete against Canada in the North American championships Feb. 11 and 12 at Philadelphia.

To date the Skating Club of Boston was won 93 United States and North American championships. The ladies' singles event has been almost its own personal property, for Theresa Weld Blanchard won it in 1914, and then from 1920-24; Maribel Vinson Owen held it from 1928-33 and from 1935-37; Suzanne Davis King won it in 1934; and Joan Tozzer Spalding was champion from 1938-40. This year's event was taken by Jane Vaughn of Philadelphia. The Skating Club of Boston has also won the men's national title 15 times and the senior pairs crown 20 times since 1918.

* * *

Shorts . . . The Bees' 1941 roster, released yesterday, shows 38 players, including 16 pitchers, four catchers, 11 infielders and seven outfielders . . . Thomas W. Taylor, athletic director at Brown University, declines to comment on the story out of Philadelphia that has Roy Randall, Haverford College football coach, succeeding Tuss McLaughry at Providence . . . Charley O'Rourke will have the moral support of New England's football faithful when he assumes his new duties as grid mentor at Cardinal Hayes Memorial High School in New York City . . . The B. C. star signed a three-year contract.

* * *

Earle Meadows and Kenny Dills, both of Los Angeles, have entered the B. A. A. Games pole vault . . . Jack Wilson and Pete Fox signed Red Sox contracts over the week end . . . The track and field boys are currently involved in the busiest eight-day stretch of the winter . . . There was the Millrose meet at Madison Square Garden last Saturday, the Seton Hall meet at the Jersey City Armory this evening, the Penn A. C. fixture at Philadelphia on Friday and the B. A. A. date here Saturday night . . . The new baseball Who's Who is off the press . . . The Bruins have scored 12 more goals than any other N. H. L. club.

* * *

The local schoolboy hockey card for the week is as follows: Greater Boston League games at the Garden Thursday and Friday afternoons and the Arena Saturday afternoon; Boston League at Arena Thursday afternoon; Eastern Massachusetts League at Arena Saturday p. m.; and Bay State League playoffs at Arena Friday p. m. . . . If Morrie Arnovich is called into the Army by June 1, the Giants will take either Herschel Martin or Dusty Cooke from Jersey City . . . Charley Conacher tops the N. H. Leaguers still active with 222 goals . . . Clark Griffith picks the Yankees to win the A. L. flag.

Lapham Cup

TORONTO, Feb. 3 (AP)—The United States squash racquets players Saturday won the Lapham Cup, emblematic of international team supremacy, by defeating Canada 8 to 7 in a 15-match series. The victory was the 12th for the United States since the trophy was put into competition in 1922. Canada won six times including the last two years while England was victor once.

Off-Season Diversion

Wide World

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Jimmy Foxx, star Red Sox slugger, holds a pair of club bags, and judging from his 73 the other day, has the strokes to go with them. He is proprietor of the Jungle Golf Club here.

Winter Sports

By the Associated Press

New England's favorite ski spots—even those in Metropolitan Boston—enjoyed one of the busiest week ends of the winter as good weather and powdered snow brought out thousands.

Ski meets galore, with plenty of carnivals, enlivened things throughout the hill country. Hundreds of college students from a score of New England and New York institutions turned out for fun after mid-year examinations.

Some titles were decided. At Burlington, Vt., Milton Hutchinson, of the Mt. Mansfield Club, won the Vermont downhill championship over a slippery course.

Ernest Dion, of Lebanon Outing Club, captured the New Hampshire Class A ski jumping title at Lebanon, N. H., while Wendell Broomhall, of Rumford, Me., kept his season's record unsmirched by taking the Granite State's cross-country ski title over an 18 kilometer course. His brother, Charles, was runner-up.

Toni Matt, former United States open downhill champion, served notice that he is back in racing form by winning the Eastern Slope's giant slalom for the second time, covering the nearly mile-long course in 1m. 24.8s.

The well-balanced Dartmouth ski team romped off with top honors at the Williams college Carnival at Williamstown, Mass., rolling up 99.6 points. Norwich was second with 92.29 and then came Williams, Amherst, Yale, Middlebury.

At Bridgton, Me., a team of huskies owned by Fred Lovejoy, of Carlisle, Mass., and mushed by Jay Booth, won a New England sled dog club Class A Contest.

Capt. Charles McClane, of the Dartmouth College ski team, won the sixth running of the Massachusetts downhill race on Thunderbolt Trail at Adams, Mass. The race attracted 50 competitors.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Feb. 4

12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Christian Science Program

For Tuesday, Feb. 4

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1470kc). Christian Science program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73-25.6m).

6:00 p. m.—Czech-slovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will program (in Spanish); music; news; educational topics.
9:00 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for beginners).
9:15 p. m.—Modern Radio; Instruction Course.
9:45 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for advanced students).

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Opera Concert. DJB, 15.30 meg., 19m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—March; Liszt: Tasso; News in English; Hungarian Folk songs; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.32 meg., 29.5m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—New Japanese Music. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.30 meg., 19m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Leslie Howard: "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.
London—9:00 p. m.—"The Muse of Britain"; BBC British Singers. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—"Club of Notions." DJD, 11.77 meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28m.; DJC 6.02 meg., 49m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Orquesta Progresista. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31m.
London — 10.00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." Major L. M. Hastings. GSC, 9.58 meg.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD 10.54 meg., 28m.; DJC 6.02 meg., 49m.
London—11:30 p. m.—News Summary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1m.
Owing to conditions ahead, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Dutton Six Fails With New Goalie

By Web Morse

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There have been several heated discussions regarding the percentage of value a goaltender is to a hockey team. Some have quoted his ratio as high as 70 and 80 per cent—and down to 40 per cent. Last night at the Boston Garden, and apparently in the Ranger-Canadien game in New York, goaltenders soared in value to at least 70 per cent.

From here in, the going may be tough for the Bruins, who knocked off their favorite victims, the New York Americans, 4-1, last night in game No. 15. They have four more games to go to tie Rangers with two on home ice and two away. They meet Canadiens here tomorrow night, go to Toronto Saturday night, Detroit on Sunday, and back here against Detroit the following Tuesday.

Whatever is wrong with the floundering New York Americans it most certainly is not goaltender trouble. Dutton dropped his regular goalie, Earl Robertson, to Springfield and took up the rookie, but the greatest goalie in the world, rookie or veteran, could not have stopped that avalanche last night.

Constant Pressure

For two solid periods the locals put on the pressure and Amerks were backed into their own territory almost all the time. They broke out for a total of seven shots on the Boston net in the first period and only three in the second while the Bruins fired 14 times at Rayner in the first period and 26 times in the second to score three goals.

Unless Red Dutton can offer that kid a little more protection the youngster will soon have a distorted conception of the National Hockey League. From the moment the referee's whistle started the game last night until the finish, Young Rayner was the center of attraction. With all due respect to Rayner, however, the Bruins were not too accurate in their shooting. He made numerous spectacular saves and others bounced off him when he was unprepared.

Whatever game there was to see last night was only made possible by the Bruins. They applied their attack continuously in the first two periods and bogged down only from over-exertion in the third session. The Amerks were hopeless both defensively and offensively, and even the excited Red Dutton pounding the boards failed to stir the crowd.

Egan Stands Out

There were two good hockey players with Amerks last night, Pat Egan, defenseman, and Rayner. Egan gave any and all Bruins in New York territory a going over and never let up molesting attackers and going on attack himself. If the other Amerks had played with the spirit of Egan the game might have been different.

Going back to the value of a goalie to a hockey team, Rayner was 90 per cent of Amerks last night and Egan was the other 10. In New York it appears that Bert Gardiner of the Canadiens was beaten by Rangers, 2 to 1, but the hockey writers and attending fans were more appreciative of the efforts of the losing goalie.

* * *

Canadiens are here tomorrow night, and if Gardiner is on his game as he was last night the Bruins may have trouble extending their string of games without defeat to 16 . . . They reached 15 last night and need only four to tie Rangers, who established the mark of 19 last year.

* * *

Manager Dick Irvin has not much of a team at the moment, but another year may see a decided change . . . He is building with youngsters and that takes time . . . Against the Bruins, however, Canadiens have done pretty well this season, and it is with that thought uppermost that local fans may expect the Bruins to have some difficulty to reach the 16.

* * *

Rangers are definitely out of the running for first place in the National standing this season . . . The injury to Capt. Art Coulter in the first month sent them off to a stumbling start, and just when he returned and the team began to regain equilibrium the other "sparkplug," Phil Watson, goes out of action . . . Watson will not be in the line-up for a month, and by that time the first-place chances will be out the window.

Tigers Take Surprise Lead In Annual Quad League Race

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Merely by defeating Yale 5-4 in an overtime game over the week end, Princeton's varsity hockey team threw three items of interest into the sports page today:

1. It took an early, surprise lead in the Quadrangular Hockey League race.
2. It served notice that it is the team to beat for this year's title.
3. It practically handed Boston College the mythical eastern title that the Eagles thought had slipped from their grasp earlier this winter.

When the season opened Boston College and Yale were rated the eastern powerhouses, and when B. C. lost to Yale in its first game, Yale strode out ahead. In the course of its schedule, B. C. met and defeated Princeton and built up a record of 11 wins and one loss so far. The Elis have lost two other games besides the one to Princeton and now find themselves out of the eastern picture except for the Quad League battle.

Greatest Danger

Boston College's greatest danger will lie in the game at Colby this Saturday and against St. Nick's at New York Feb. 22. The way the Eagles have been going, however, they are almost certain to win the New England Intercollegiate League championship, eastern honors, and national recognition.

Princeton should have no trouble staying on top of the Quad League this week, for its only game is with Harvard at the Boston Arena. Harvard has yet to win a game in six attempts, and with Princeton's upsetting the strong Elis, this would not appear to be the contest for Harvard to start a winning streak.

Elis at Hanover

The Elis at the same time will be in Hanover and this game may be as tough for them as was their affair with the Tigers. Coach Eddie Jeremiah's sextet is never a set-up, especially on its own ice, and he usually gets the ultimate in performance from his players.

Besides these games the local teams will participate in two other contests, both non-league affairs. On Wednesday Dartmouth will play Boston University at Hanover, while Harvard goes to Williamstown to meet Williams, upset winners over Yale some weeks ago.

The B. C.-Colby game will just about decide the New England title, for both sextets are undefeated in league play. B. C. has won five straight league contests, while Colby has won two.

* * *

The local basketball teams return to action after the examination period layoff to participate in five games this week. Harvard will engage in two contests, the first its annual affair with Tufts at Medford and the second an Eastern League tilt with Columbia in New York. The Crimson's only league game so far ended in a victory for Dartmouth, defending champion.

On Saturday Boston University will continue against Coast Guard at the B. U. gym, while Northeastern, 36-57 losers to Springfield last Saturday, will play Clark at the Boston "Y." Tufts at the same time will be host to Amherst.

* * *

Three swimming meets will also be held during the week: Boston Y. M. C. A. at Harvard Wednesday, Harvard at Navy Saturday in a league meet, and Boston University at Coast Guard.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc). Tower News, reradiocast by recording.
For Tuesday, Feb. 4
3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc). Tower News, radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc). Reradiocast of Tower News, by recording.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Jack Melton's Orchestra	Sports and music
3:15 Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	The Islanders	Sports and music
3:30 News; Movie talk	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	El Paseo Troubadours	Sports and music
3:45 Decorative talk	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	El Paseo Troubadours	Sports and music
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Pegeen Fitzgerald; talk	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Concert Miniatures	'Yesier-Thoughts' organ
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"; sketch	"Lone Journey"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Charles Hector's Or.	On With the Dance	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Swing Serenade	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Digest
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Swing Serenade	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dance Digest
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas	Sportsmen's Show	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Famous Jury Trials";	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Rhumba Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	dramatic sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	Five Star News
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	**Burns and Allen; Artie**	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Alexander Semmler's Or.
7:45 serial drama	**Shaw's Orchestra**	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	"The Shining Hour"
8:00 "Those We Love";	"I Love a Mystery";	**James Melton; Francia**	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	"Music You Like to Hear"
8:15 dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	**White; orchestra**	program	"Music You Like to Hear"
8:30 Fields & Hall; Wdy	"True or False"	**Margaret Speaks, so-**	Boake Carter, news	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 Guthrie; or.; News	"True or False"	**prano; symphonic orch.**	Program	MacFarland's Orchestra
9:00 **Theater: Ronald**	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	"Listeners' Theater:	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 **Colman and Joan**	Two Men and a Girl	program	**dramatization**	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:30 **Fontaine in "Re-**	News; Basin St. Chamber	"Show Boat"; vocalists;	**"Can You Top This"**	
9:45 **becca"**	Music Society	Bob Trendler's Orch.	**"Can You Top This"**	
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or-	U. S. Army Program	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 chestra	First Piano Quartet	vocalists	News Service	George MacFarland's
10:30 Frazier Hunt	National Radio Forum:	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	Orchestra
10:45 News of the World	Sen. Ball, Minnesota	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:00 News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Lazy Rhapsody"	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15 News; Masterworks	Dave Marshall's Orch.	Local News; Weather	"Lazy Rhapsody"	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:30 of Music; records	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	Draft talk; Lou Breese's	Lew Diamond's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	Orchestra	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Five Star News

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "On Your Toes"	Musical Clock; news	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Talk; vocalist	'George and Dixie,' songs	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **News of Europe**	News reports	News Service	"Right Bells"	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Musical Clock; trans.	Weather; news; music	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	News; Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Jimmie & Dick"	Musical Clock	Movie talk; Music	Rhythms; orchestra	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Lover's Lane"	News; recordings	N. E. Town Hall Party	"The Drama of Food"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 **American School of**	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 **the Air**	Gretchen McMullen	"Fiesta"; music	"Merry-Go-Round"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"The Breakfast Club"	"Musical Roundup"	"Choir Loft"; organ	Review
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Vic and Sade"	"This Small Town"; sk.	N. E. Cupboard	Studio talk
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Family Circle"	Cadets Quartet	Melody Strings	Studio talk
10:30 "Stepmother"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Food Fair	"Concert Hall"	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Letter-Quest with John
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Sportsmen's Show	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Kilev & Jay McMaster
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Sketch: music	"Road of Life"	Ruth Moss interview	**Christian Science prgrm**
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"; sketch.	"Words and Music"	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; music; Georgia	"Till We Meet Again"	News Service	Rhythm Revue with
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	Mae; Stocks	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural Talk	Marion Elliott, vocalist
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Com. Fund talk; music.	Italian Melodies"	Sports; weather; music.
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; news	Leaders in Dance Time.	Italian Melodies"	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	features; speakers	News Service	Cafe Continental	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Woman in White"	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	"Carnival"; music	Ed Fitzgerald, talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	Agriculture News	Marjorie Mills; house-	School of the Air	Marion Elliott, songs
1:45 "Road to Life"	News; weather	hold talk	Mischa Borr Ensemble	"The Continentals"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Songs; talk; music	Hymns of All Churches.	Cedric Foster, news	"Patience"; records
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	"Music You Want"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Military talk	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Music You Want"	"Valiant Lady"	School of the Air	J. Huntington, Playgoer
2:45 'Home of the Brave'	"Music You Want"	"Light of the World"	School of the Air	Five Star News
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Musical program	Sports and music
3:15 F. Parker, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	"Old-Fashioned Girl"	Sports and music
3:30 News Service; talk	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family.	Below the Rio Grande	Sports and music
3:45 "Around the Hub"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Below the Rio Grande	Sports and music
4:00 "Portia Faces Life"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Pegeen Fitzgerald, talk	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Gossip Club"	Novachord solos
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 The Goldbergs	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Girl Alone"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 The O'Neills	Ireene Wicker, story	"Lone Journey"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous	"Tropical Moods"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"Swing Serenade"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Digest
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Music; vocal team	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dance Digest
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Memory Lane	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Rhumba orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; drama	Newsroom of the Air	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Mencken in	"Musico"; song guessing	Serenaders; music	"Concert Miniatures"	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
7:45 "Second Husband"	contest	"Confidentially Yours"	"Concert Miniatures"	**WMEX** Drama Shop:
8:00 "Court of Missing	Ben Bernie's Musical	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	"Essays in Drama"
8:15 Heirs"; drama	Quiz; soloists	vocalists	Network program	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:30 "First Nighter";	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:45 sketch; E. Davis	Bee"; quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
9:00 "We, the People"	'Grand Central Station'	Frank Crumit and Julia	"Mystery Hall"; dra-	"Waltz Time"
9:15 interviews; music.	dramatic sketch	Sanderson's Quiz	matic show	Variety Hour
9:30 "Professor Quiz"	News; "Inner Sanctum";	"Fibber McGee and	Yale Alumni Fund An-	Variety Hour
9:45 "Professor Quiz"	dramatic sketch	Molly"; music	niversary; speakers	Variety Hour
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Fires of History"	**Bob Hope Variety Show:**	Third period Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:15 **

Basketball Teams of Nation Settle Down to Serious Business After Examinations

Nearly Every Section Back To Full-Time Schedule Now

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—February may be just the shortest month of the year to some folks, but to the thousands (or is it millions?) of people who take their college basketball seriously it can seem interminably long.

For February is the time when the teams settle down to serious business after examination time and any night may ruin someone's hopes of winning a championship of some sort—from that of a small conference to the national title. And at the same time some of the under teams are figuratively holding their breaths in hope that the leaders will slip and give them a chance.

Things to Come

They got a few tastes of what's to come during the past week, when schedules were comparatively light, and with nearly every section returning to full-time play this week, further changes are indicated.

Last week Indiana lost its Big Ten lead to Wisconsin; the last-place St. Louis University team knocked Oklahoma A. and M. out of the Missouri Valley lead, allowing Creighton to take over; Florida moved into the Southeastern Conference lead as Auburn fell by the wayside; Washington State replaced Washington as pace-setter in the northern division of the Pacific Coast Conference, and Stanford suffered its first defeat in the southern division although it held first place.

In addition Rhode Island State and Toledo, two prominent "independents" suffered their first defeats of the season, Rhode Island losing 42-38 to Temple Friday and Toledo 41-28 to Western (Mich.) State Saturday. Oklahoma took the undisputed lead in the Big Six by beating Kansas State while Kansas was idle. Dartmouth in the Eastern League, North Carolina in the Southern Conference, Arkansas in the Southwest, and Utah in the Big Seven held their places, with Dartmouth and Arkansas remaining out of conference competition.

Prospects

Starting the February free-for-all, here are the immediate prospects:

East—Three league games Saturday pit Dartmouth against Princeton, beaten by Yale in its league debut; runner-up Cornell against Pennsylvania and Harvard against Columbia. Seton Hall, leader of the undefeated brigade which includes Baltimore U. and Westminster (Pa.) has no trouble in sight.

Long Island University, Georgetown, Villanova, and Rhode Island, also rated at the top or very near it, have more strenuous programs. L. I. U. meets the strong Duquesne team in the feature of a Madison Square Garden double-header Saturday; Georgetown faces Syracuse, Colgate and Yale on a road tour; Villanova encounters Wake Forest, while Rhode Island takes on Wayne of Detroit and Brown. Other top-flight independents include New York University, St. John's of Brooklyn, La Salle, Temple, Loyola (Baltimore), George Washington, and Penn State.

Midwest—Wisconsin, which went to the top of the Big Ten when Purdue knocked off Indiana 40-36, ends two weeks of idleness with a non-conference game against Butler Saturday. Meanwhile Indiana takes on Ohio State tonight and Illinois, tied with the Hoosiers for second, meets Purdue and then Minnesota.

Notre Dame, which appears the best of the independents after Toledo's defeat, takes on North Dakota and Northwestern while Toledo essays a comeback against De Paul Wednesday in a Chicago double-header which includes Temple-Loyola.

Nebraska's charge from last to third place has been the high spot in the Big Six during the mid-year siesta, but the Huskers are idle this week while Oklahoma gets a chance to stretch its lead against Iowa State's skidding favorites Saturday after a mid-week tuneup against Oklahoma A. and M.

Bid for Lead

The Aggies meet Washington University tonight in a bid to regain the Missouri Valley lead while Creighton's Blue Jays face Tulsa Wednesday and St. Louis Saturday.

Southwest—After two weeks of idleness, broken by a victory over Pittsburgh (Kan.) Teachers, Arkansas returns to Southwest Conference action with two home games against third-place Baylor, conqueror of Texas Christian in last week's only game. Baylor also plays the runner-up, Southern Methodist, tomorrow.

South—North Carolina, with seven straight Southern Conference victories, takes on Maryland, Davidson, and Duke. Richmond and South Carolina also are unbeaten with four wins. Washington and Lee, Duke, Wake Forest, and William and Mary are other leading candidates for the title tournament, which begins Feb. 27. Two recently scheduled games between Florida, which has met only minor opposition since Jan. 11, and Georgia may change the Southeastern Conference standings again. Georgia tripped up the highly-rated Tennessee team, 47-36 last Saturday while Auburn was dropping decisions to Tennessee and Georgia Tech.

Big Seven—Utah and Wyoming, one-two in the Rocky Mountain group, clash at Laramie in a decisive game Saturday. Each won once last week and are on the road Friday against Denver and Colorado State, respectively.

Pacific Coast—The last place U. C. L. A. team upset the figuring in the southern division of the Coast Conference by beating Stanford 45-44 after forcing the Indians to come from behind Friday. Meanwhile California took two from Southern California. That gives the Bears a chance to tie for the lead next Friday when they meet U. C. L. A. and Stanford plays U. S. C.

Washington's two losses to Oregon State, the pre-season favorite, plus Washington State's single victory over Idaho gave the Huskies the northern division lead. This week Washington gets a chance to catch up, playing Oregon twice while State meets Idaho once.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 1

Detroit Tech 42, Oberlin 41.
Baldwin-Wallace 38, John Carroll 34.
Bowling Green 47, Hiram 36.
Wilmington 51, Denison 39.
Ohio University 49, Xavier 41.
Dayton 50, Wittenberg 39.
Ohio Northern 60, Heidelberg 50.
Akron U. 62, Youngstown 28.
Case 49, Muskingum 46.
Notre Dame 58, Marquette 40.
Oakland City 38, N. C. A. G. U. (Indianapolis) 37.
Franklin 37, Earlham 30.
Springfield T. 27, Marysville T. 25.
Washington State 40, Idaho 34.
Mayville State T. 53, St. Andrews (Winnipeg) 47.
Concordia 62, River Forest 58 (overtime).
Florida 36, Stetson 32.
Duke 43, Maryland 17.
Hampden-Sydney 55 Lynchburg 31.
Richmond 28, Virginia M. I. 18.
Elon 71, Catawba 48.
High Point 45, Appalachian 32.
Georgia 47, Tennessee 36.
The Citadel 57, N. C. State 50.
Lenoir-Rhyne 41, Guilford 36.
Virginia Tech 57, Davidson 41.
Georgia Tech 48, Auburn 39.
Kentucky 51, Vanderbilt 50.
Arkansas 71, Pittsburgh (Kan.) Tea. 45.
Iowa 46, Millikin 27.
Rochester 40, Hobart 38.
Wofford 46, Erskine 25.
Yale 49, Princeton 46.
Coast Guard 60, Lowell Textile 40.
Yale freshman 48, Peekskill Academy 32.
Roanoke 46, U. of Mexico 28.
Butler 52, Ohio State 30.
Kirksville (Mo.) Tchrs 47, Missouri School of Mines 27.
City College (New York) 60, Pratt 39.
Arnold 46, Brooklyn Poly 36.
Morris Harvey 34, West Liberty 33.
Baltimore U. 49, Marshall College 36.
William and Mary 43, Randolph-Macon 36.
Spring Hill 39, Mississippi Southern 33.
Becker 46, Holy Cross 41.
State Normal 40, Ball State Tchrs 26.
Knox 51, Augustana 37.
Creighton 51, Drake 42.
South Dakota 44, Omaha 37.
Drury 52, William Jewell 21.
Greeley State 52, Regis College 28.
Johns Hopkins 41, Drexel 30.
Chattanooga 29, Sewanne 25 (overtime).
Concord 52, King 34.
California 35, Southern California 26.
Western State 35, Colorado Mines 32.
Oregon State 34, Washington 28.
California at Los Angeles 49, Stanford 44.
Navy 42, Virginia 34.
Syracuse 37, Pennsylvania 30.
Purdue 40, Indiana 36.
Otterbein 44, Marietta 35.
Dartmouth 50, Army 42.

Figure Skaters Win Titles

New champions were crowned in seven out of nine events as the national figure skating championships were concluded over the week end at the Skating Club of Boston's rink in Brighton.

Eugene Turner, 19-year-old Los Angeles youth, retained his title in the men's senior singles and Sandy MacDonald and Harold Hartshorne of New York skated to their third successive dancing championship.

Miss Vaughn Wins

The ladies' singles crown, thrown open to all by the decision of Mrs. Joan Tozzer Spalding not to defend, was taken by Jane Vaughn of Philadelphia, a University of Pennsylvania sophomore. Her victory marked the first time since 1927 that this particular title has left Boston. Miss Vaughn won the title with a marvelous exhibition of free skating over Gretchen Merrill of the host club, who had taken a respectable lead in the school figures.

After winning his singles championship, Turner came back to pair with Donna Atwood of Los Angeles, newly crowned ladies' junior title-winner, to take the senior pairs event. Not one of the five judges hesitated in placing them first.

In the men's junior event William H. Grimditch, Jr., of Philadelphia gave one of the most impressive free skating exhibitions seen in this particular competition in recent years. Walter Sahlin of Minneapolis won the men's novice title, and Dorothy Goos, 12-year-old New Yorker, took the ladies' novice championship. The junior pairs title went to Doris Schuback and Walter Noffke of Springfield, Mass.

The fours championship was canceled because of lack of entries.

U. S. Team

Following the championships the United States Figure Skating Association announced the team which will represent this country against Canada in the North American championships to be held at Philadelphia Feb. 11-12.

Turner, the new men's champion, will head that division along with Arthur Vaughn and William Grimditch, both of Philadelphia, while the Misses Vaughn and Merrill and Charlotte Walther of New York will compete in the ladies' singles.

In the pairs the United States will be represented by Turner and Miss Atwood, Jack Might and Patricia Vaeth of Colorado Springs, Colo., and Joan Mitchell and Bobby Specht of Chicago. In the fours Janette Ahrens, Mary Louise Premer, Robert Uppgren, and Lyman Wakefield, Jr., of St. Paul, last year's champions, will compete.

National Figure Skating Winners

1941

Men's Novice
Walter Sahlin, Minneapolis.
Ladies' Novice
Dorothy Goos, New York.
Men's Junior
William H. Grimditch Jr., Philadelphia.
Ladies' Junior
Donna Atwood, Los Angeles.
Men's Senior
Eugene Turner, Los Angeles.
Ladies' Senior
Jane Vaughn, Philadelphia.
Junior Pair
Doris Schuback and Walter Noffke, Springfield.
Senior Pair
Donna Atwood and Eugene Turner, Los Angeles.
Dance
Sandy MacDonald and Harold Hartsherne, New York.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Rutgers 59, New York University 16.
Purdue 39, Michigan State 36.
Minnesota 52, Chicago 32.
Loyola 46, Randolph Macon 28.
Yale Freshmen 37, Exeter Academy 29.
Yale 56, Army 19.
William and Mary 42, Virginia 33.
State 41, Virginia Military 34.
Fordham 44, Lehigh 31.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Illinois 6, Michigan Tech 4.
Union 2, Army 1.
St. Nick's 6, Williams College 2.
Yale Freshmen 8, Mt. St. Charles Acad. 7.
Princeton 5, Yale 4 (overtime).

College Wrestling

By the Associated Press

Kent State 18, Ohio State 9.
Franklin-Marshall 23, Illinois 9.
Minnesota 16, Iowa State 13.
Lock Haven Tchrs. 27, Indiana Tchrs 3.
North Carolina 14, V. M. I. 14 (tie).
Yale Freshmen 25, Exeter Academy 5.
Yale 12, Lehigh 12 (tie).

Thrills and Spills on Ice

Wide World

Mile Race Tie

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Bob Hackenback of Chicago (left) and Charles Leighton of Minneapolis (right) shown finishing in a tie in the mile race here in the opening of the North American speed skating championships. Ken Bartholomew of Minneapolis (on ice) and Leo Friesinger of Chicago fell at the finish.

Golf Money Winners of 1940 Lost in 1941 Trail of Gold

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 3 (AP)—Golf's trail of gold this season is proving a bumpy "detour" for some of the game's big money winners of 1940.

With five of the big winter tournaments in the record book—the last entry being the Western Open championship which ended yesterday with Ed Oliver of Hornell, N. Y., the $1,000 first place winner—only one of the four biggest winners of last season is among the upper bracket purse takers this year.

He is little Ben Hogan, the Texan now registering out of White Plains, N. Y., who tied Byron Nelson of Toledo, Ohio, for second place yesterday. He was the 1940 leading money winner with some $10,650 earned with his clubs. Right now, however, he has to take second place to Johnny Bulla of Chicago. Not one of the big winners last season, Bulla to date has pocketed $3,900, picking up $400 yesterday by finishing in fourth place.

Craig Wood Third

Behind Hogan's second place $2,550—he and Nelson tied and divided second and third money of $1,200—was another man who didn't do so well last year, Blond Craig Wood of Mamaroneck, N. Y., winner so far in 1941 of $2,150.

He is followed by:

Leonard Dodson, Kansas City, Mo., $1,655; Clayton Heafner of Linville, N. C., $1,425; Johnny Revolta, Evanston, Ill., $1,091; Oliver, $1,000; Jimmy Thomson, Chicopee, Mass., $950 and Sam Snead, Hot Springs, Va., $900. Last year Snead and Nelson each snared more than $9,000 while Jimmy Demaret, who yesterday lost his Western Open crown, won some $8,800 in 1940 and now is far off that winning pace.

Approached Record

The colorful and popular Oliver, winner of three tournaments in 1940, took his biggest crown by superb play under pressure, repeatedly clipping par on the home nine of the Phoenix course. His four rounds, totaling 275, were 67-72-67-69 on the par-71 course. He clipped nine strokes off regulation figures and fell short by only two strokes of the tournament record of 273 set in 1929 by Tommy Armour.

Hogan and Nelson tied at 278, Hogan's final rounds being 70-72 as against Nelson's 67-74. Bulla's aggregate was 280 after final rounds of 72-72, with Heafner finishing next at 281 and Snead at even par 284. Ralph Guldahl, three times Western Open champion, had a 285. Lawson Little, National Open champion, finished with a 287 total while Marvin (Bud) Ward, former National amateur kingpin, was low-scoring simonpure with a 291 total. Demaret's aggregate was 289.

Next stop for the game's fairway prospectors will be at San Antonio, Texas, where the $5,000 Texas Open will be played Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

New Skating Champion

Wide World

In Boston Rink

Jane Vaughn of Philadelphia, winner of the National Ladies' Figure Skating Championship, is here shown as she received her cup from President Heaton R. Robertson of the United States Figure Skating Association at The Skating Club of Boston, where the championships were held.

Youngsters Win Bobsled Crowns

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 3 (AP)—Two Northern New York youngsters hold their first major bobsledding titles after week end dashes down Mt. Van Hoevenberg's icy run which also gave one of them two new time records.

Sixteen - year - old Wightman (Bud) Washbond of Keene Valley and his 298-pound brakeman, Adrian Aubin, lowered Ivan Brown's 1936 mark by .57 second as they captured the National A. A. U. junior two-man title with four one-mile slides totaling 4m. 52.06s.

They also bettered the single-heat record of Tuffield Latour, Saranac Lake, by .03 second, with a 1m. 12.90s. descent. Washbond, son of Olympic Bobsled Champion Bob Washbond, received a state license to drive from the one-mile mark only two weeks ago.

Charles Keough of Saranac Lake, who ran second in the eight-team, two-man field with Bob McKillip as brake, later drove to victory in the junior four-man event, also under National A. A. U. auspices.

Overcoming a .23-second lead by Joe Meconi's Keene Valley entry at the half-way mark, Keough and his mates held their four-heat total to 4m. 41.73s. Meconi's second-place time was 4m. 42.28s.

Burland Olseon, Jamestown, won the Niagara Frontier Ski Association's annual cross-country race before 1,000 spectators at Jamestown. He finished in 11m. 25s.

John Chappell, Jamestown, took the downhill; Eugene Olson, Jamestown, the slalom, and Jack Shultz, Salamanca, the jump.

At Lake George, the Watchung Amateur Ski Club of Elizabeth, N. J., led by E. Omland, captured the 1941 Bamberger Trophy, symbolic of the New Jersey State slalom championships. The Sno Chasers of Morristown placed second on the Cobble Mountain slope.

St. Lawrence University's ski team swept an intercollegiate invitation meet at Canton with a perfect 500-point score. Syracuse University was second with 452.8, followed by Colgate, Union, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and Clarkson Tech, in that order.

At Hamilton, Dartmouth's ski team edged out Colgate in a two-day meet, 474.02 to 471.37.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Week-End Results

National League

Saturday

Toronto 3, Chicago 1.

Sunday

New York Rangers 2, Montreal 1.
Boston 4, New York Americans 1.
Chicago 4, Toronto 1.

American League

Saturday

Philadelphia 7, Buffalo 2.
Hershey 4, Cleveland 4, tie.
Indianapolis 1, Pittsburgh 0.
Providence 8, Springfield 1.

Sunday

Buffalo 8, Springfield 3 (overtime).
New Haven 11, Philadelphia 4.
Providence 6, Cleveland 1.

American Association

Saturday

Kansas City 10, Tulsa 0.
Omaha 2, St. Louis 1.

Sunday

St. Paul 4, Minneapolis 3.
St. Louis 3, Kansas City 2.
Tulsa 4, Omaha 2.
(No games scheduled tonight.)

Amateur Hockey

By the Associated Press

Jamaica (L. I.) Hawks 3, Atlantic City Hawks 0.

Leafs Prove They Intend To Keep Lead

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Toronto	21	9	3	93	63	45
Boston	15	7	9	107	74	39
Detroit	13	11	8	73	62	34
Chicago	13	14	6	79	84	32
Rangers	11	14	7	83	83	29
Montreal	10	17	4	71	85	24
Americans	7	18	7	59	115	21

Results Feb. 1
Toronto 3, Chicago 1.
Results Feb. 2
Boston 4, Americans 1.
Rangers 2, Montreal 1.
Chicago 4, Toronto 1.

By the Associated Press

The Boston Bruins have reached their fifteenth consecutive game without a defeat and are hot after the National Hockey League record, but at the same time there's no overlooking the fact that the league-leading Toronto Maple Leafs aren't losing very often.

From here in, the going may be tougher for the Bruins, who knocked off their favorite victims, the New York Americans, 4-1, last night in game No. 15. They have four to go to equal the record unbeaten string set up by the New York Rangers last season and those four games—three on the road—are against Toronto, Detroit (two) and the Rangers.

Divided Games

Toronto took a 4-1 drubbing from the fourth-place Chicago Black Hawks before 16,600 Chicago fans last night, but on Saturday the Leafs had trimmed the Hawks at Toronto 3-1 for their sixth game without a setback. And after all that Boston winning streak, Toronto still is six points in front.

Last night's other game saw the Rangers, displaying a stronger defense than they have in a good many games recently, turn back the Montreal Canadiens 2-1, to stay close behind the fourth-place Chicago club.

Charlie Rayner, the sensational rookie goalie the Americans recently brought up from Springfield, made last night's game a lot harder for the Bruins than some of their other tilts with the cellar-dwellers. He made 54 saves in a brilliant performance as the Bruins attacked ceaselessly. Pete Kelly, another newcomer, scored the only New York goal after Flash Hollett, Woody Dumart and Terry Reardon had given Boston a 3-0 lead. Roy Conacher made the final tally with Bill Cowley drawing his usual assist.

Gardiner Stars

Chicago, after losing three road games, got off to a fast start at home when Johnny Chad and Phil Hergesheimer scored in the first period and they made it 4-0 before Sweeney Schriner made Toronto's lone tally in the third. The result left them only two points behind the third-place Detroit Red Wings.

The Ranger-Montreal game was mainly a goal-guarding duel with the Rangers winning on early goals by Clint Smith and Alf Pike and the Canadiens' goalie, Bert Gardiner, drawing the applause. The defense in front of Gardiner was full of holes but he managed to plug most of them.

St. Louis Browns Report on Feb. 24

ST. LOUIS (AP)—With most major league teams training earlier than ever this year, the St. Louis Browns have also advanced the opening of their spring camp at San Antonio, Texas. Pitchers and catchers will report Feb. 24, instead of Feb. 27, and the other players are due Feb. 28, instead of March 3.

Several changes were made in the Brown's spring exhibition schedule. A game with the Boston Bees March 19 was cancelled and another set for March 26 at San Antonio will be played earlier at Austin, Texas.

On March 19, instead, the Browns will play Minneapolis at New Braunfels, Texas, and on March 26, Fort Worth at Brownsville, Texas. A game with St. Joseph, Mo., the Brown's newest farm club, was added for April 10 on the homeward trip.

College Fencing

By the Associated Press

North Carolina 14, William and Mary 13.
Notre Dame 19½, Marquette 7½.
Yale 16, Hamilton 8.
New York A. C. 6, Army 3.
Hopkins Grammar School 16, Yale Freshmen 11.
Illinois 18, Michigan State 9.

College Polo

By the Associated Press

Army 10, Penn. Military College 8.
Army J. V. 14, P. M. C. J. V. 3.

Pro League Basketball

By the Associated Press

Oshkosh 60, Hammond 38.

College Rifle

By the Associated Press

Yale 1,325, Columbia 1,260.

College Water Polo

By the Associated Press

Chicago 5, Minnesota 1.

Indoor College Track

By the Associated Press

Purdue 54 3-3, Chicago 49 1-3.

Where To Dine

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Moderately Priced
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Millrose Wanamaker Mile Disappoints Fans, Critics

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—It might be a good idea—if the A. A. U. is looking for ideas—to have the innumerable badge-wearers at the mid-winter track meets advise the boys in the short pants that folks are paying to see them give that good old college try.

It is an especially good idea in the minds of a lot of followers of the sport of picking-them-up-and-laying-them-down to impress on the runners this bit of business, in the wake of their waltz in the Millrose meet's mile run last Saturday, and just before they go to the post in the Seton Hall meet in Jersey City tonight.

Fast Half Mile

There are any number of folks who put cold cash on the line to see the striders get up and go on the boards, particularly in the mile events of the indoor season. But that wasn't exactly what the boys and girls got who jammed Madison Square Garden Saturday night for the Millrose's Wanamaker Mile. For, after the milers finished juggling the pace around like a fellow with a hot potato in his hands, they really ran only half a mile to decide the issue.

Walter Mehl, the Wisconsin star, won the thing, as much on his own merits as on the Alfonse-Gaston performance of the runners who thought they could beat him. Walter's in the Seton Hall Mile tonight, along with Leslie MacMitchell, the New York University youngster who gave him a run for it Saturday; John Munski, the Missourian, and Luigi Beccali, the Italian Olympian. Mehl's time of 4m. 13.6s. wasn't too bad, but if you had seen those fellows in their first half mile, you would have joined heartily in the boos that kept time to their strides for the opening laps.

Fred Wolcott, the Rice hurdling hurricane, won the 60-yard hurdles in the world record time of 7.2 seconds, and Harold Davis, the Salinas (Calif.) Junior College flash, made a grade-A debut on the boards in taking the 60-yard dash, but the fellow more impressive than any of them was Greg Rice, the ex-Notre Damer, in the two-mile. His time of 9m. 3.2s. wasn't anything to write home about, but the factor that made him a standout was the way he just turned on the heat and ambled away from Don Lash, the Indiana policeman, when Lash threatened in the last lap.

Rice, Lash and durable Joe McCluskey get together again in the Seton Hall meet tonight to give Gus Fan something else to cheer about. John Borican, who made a show of his Millrose 1,000-yard field, has a chance to do it again tonight, but he may run into more than cream-puff competition against Gene Venzke, the reconverted miler, and Chuck Fenske, who also is abandoning the idea of tangling with Mehl again to take a crack at the somewhat shorter affair. In the dash doings, Barney Ewell, Penn State speedster, is the favorite, despite the entry of Wolcott, who deserts the timber-topping to take a crack at flying on the flat. Wolcott was named the Millrose's standout competitor by a committee of track writers.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Ken Bartholomew, Minneapolis, captured North American speed skating championship, capturing concluding five-mile race for total of 100 points to 85 for Charles Leighton, Minneapolis; Carmelita Landry, Fitchburg, Mass., scores clean sweep of five women's title events.

* * *

CORAL GABLES, Fla.—Frank Kovacs wins fourth consecutive tennis tournament, defeating Bobby Riggs, 4—6, 1—6, 8—6, 8—6, 6—1 in final of University of Miami event.

* * *

BALTIMORE—Alice Marble defeats Mary Hardwick, 6—2, 6—3, for 15th victory in 16 matches of their professional series.

* * *

NEW YORK—Fred Wolcott takes top honors at Millrose A. A. indoor track meet by setting world record of 7.2s. for 60-yards hurdles; Walter Mehl wins mile in 4:13.6 and Greg Rice scores 11th straight indoor triumph with 9:03.2 two-mile run.

* * *

PHILADELPHIA — Football Rules Committee, by telegraphic vote, sanctions touchbacks on kicks downed by kicking team within receivers' ten-yard line.

* * *

Showing flawless form, Robert Grant, 3d, and C. C. Pell, Jr., won sixth consecutive national amateur racquets title by defeating two fellow members of the Tennis and Racquet Club of New York in straight games. Grant, 1939 singles titlist, and Pell defeated Robert Fincke, Jr., and M. C. Kirkbride 15—5, 15—8, 15—6.

* * *

A curling team representing the St. Andrew's Club of Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., won the right to contest for the Royal Caledonian Trophy at Montreal in March by defeating a team of fellow members, 17—5 in 13 ends. The winners, now champions of district 3 of the Grand National Curling Club competition, were skipped by W. A. Kimbel; the losers by C. P. Williamson.

* * *

CHICAGO—Willie Hoppe beats Tiff Denton, 50-28, for fifth victory in row in defense of three-cushion billiards title.

* * *

DE LAND, Fla.—Stetson University, after 40 years of football, withdraws from all intercollegiate sports because of expense.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section

February 8, 1941

LABOR UNITES FOR DEFENSE
By John Herling
Intimate observer of the labor movement in the United States provides an illuminating analysis of the relation of workers to defense activities.

WHAT THE REFUGEE WORKERS SEE
By Roland Sawyer
News from the notebooks of experienced social workers in France describing relief work in the French internment camps.

WHY THE STATE OF WASHINGTON LIKES LANGLIE
By Kate Archibald
Portrait of Governor Arthur B. Langlie, exponent of the theory that Christianity, government, and democracy are inter-related.

ON LINCOLN'S TRAIL
By Albert Field Gilmore
A pilgrim visits the country traveled and loved by the Great Emancipator, following the trail to the tiny log cabin now surrounded by granite memorial walls.

LINCOLNIANA
By Dwight Sturges
Double page showing of Lincoln pictures by Dwight C. Sturges, who was a Monitor staff artist for many years. The variety and method used in the pictures may come as a surprise even to those who liked his work and yet were unaware of his versatility.

in The Weekly Magazine Section

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Saturday's sales	308,660
1941 volume to date	13,602,730
1940 volume to date	16,451,640

Stock Losses Cancel Early Market Rally

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—The stock market today struggled without much success for a rally.

Scattered issues managed to edge higher at times but some of these ultimately lost ground. Steels, up in the forenoon, retreated near the final hour. Dealings were sluggish from the start. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 500,000 shares.

Off fractions to a point or so were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, American Telephone, Chesapeake & Ohio, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Westinghouse, du Pont, Philip Morris and Texas Corporation.

Resistant were Consolidated Edison, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Chrysler, United Aircraft and Standard Oil of N. J.

Concern over the war, taxes, and the British-aid battle in Congress, brokers said, remained as a drag on bullish sentiment. At the same time, corporation profits statements generally were optimistic and bidding cropped up here and there on the idea the lengthy market slide might be due to terminate.

Bell Aircraft slipped in the curb, as did Brewster Aero and Humble Oil. Pantepec, Republic Aviation, and Phoenix Securities were ahead occasionally.

Bonds Irregular

Moderate gains and losses were well mixed in the bond market today.

Foreign loans, responsive to small transactions, showed some of the widest advances in late dealings, including Australian, Japanese and Scandinavian issues.

Buying improved somewhat in rail bonds but many still were down fractions to more than a point.

The decline in the carriers was a continuation of a lower drift which started about a week ago. Despite a flow of favorable earnings reports, and prospects of more to come as a result of national defense demands on the nation's transport, system, many buyers awaited outcome of Congressional action on the lend-lease bill before entering into new commitments.

Issues marked down included Illinois Central 4¾s, Rock Island general 4s of '88, Nickel Plate 4½s, Pennsylvania general 4s of '65, Southern Pacific 4½s of '68, Southern Railway convertible 4½s, United Drug 5s, Continental Oil 2¾s, and Commercial Mackay incomes of '69 with warrants.

A notch higher were International Telephone 5s, American Telephone 3¼s of '66, and American & Foreign Power 5s.

In the foreign dollar division Australian and Canadian bonds moved forward. Great Consolidated Electric Power of Japan 6½s gained more than a point.

U. S. Governments slanted lower in slow trade.

Security Prices Rally in London

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Security prices pulled ahead today after drifting lower most of last week. Success of the British Libyan campaign was the motive force behind the rally.

Domestic rails rose sharply in trade as provincial demand developed on the prospect of satisfactory dividend announcements.

Anglo-Iranian and Shell Transport paced an upward move among oils. Kaffirs held steady despite the week-end flareup of civil disturbance in Johannesburg.

Industrials tended higher, especially the cement and heavy manufacturing groups.

British Government bonds started ahead but small offerings during the session put prices back to the previous close or a shade lower. Japanese bonds continued to improve.

Road Asks to Sell $10,900,000 Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The New York Central Railroad has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $10,900,000 of equipment trust certificates in connection with the purchase of equipment costing more than $12,000,000.

The certificates will be sold through competitive bidding. The equipment to be purchased includes 1,045 freight cars, 36 switching locomotives, 125 passenger cars, and two mail cars.

Du Pont Earns $7.23 Share on Common

By the Associated Press

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company in a preliminary statement reports consolidated net earnings of $86,945,173 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1940, after a charge against earnings of $10,000,000 for the creation of a special contingency reserve.

Earnings of the common stock were $7.23 a share, compared with $7.70 in 1939.

Mint Output of New Coins At Record Level in 1940

WASHINGTON (AP)—New coins poured out of the mints last year at an unprecedented rate, total production reaching 1,209,078,982 coins with a face value of $50,157,850.

This was nearly double the previous record of 738,742,000 produced in 1919, and compared with 674,089,105 turned out in 1939.

Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the mints, attributed the demands for coins to better business, and an increase in the number of coin vending machines.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	50	Abbott (1.60a)	7	51	50¾	50¾	— ¼
51¾	47½	Acme Steel (4)	2	47½	47½	47½	Jan 31
7¾	5⅞	Adams Ex (.40e)	1	6	6	6	
22¾	21½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jan 29
15⅞	14	Addressog (1)	2	14½	14½	14½	
42½	39⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	9	40	39½	39⅝	— ¼
⅝	½	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅝	½	½	Jan 28
5	4½	Alaska Jun 1½sk	1	4½	4½	4½	
⅝	½	Alleghany Corp	3	½	½	½	— ⅛
9¼	7½	Alleg pf xw	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jan 31
10⅜	8¼	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
21⅜	18	Alleghany pr pf	2	18	18	18	Jan 30
25⅜	20⅜	Alleg Lud (1½e)	6	20	20¾	20¾	+ ⅜
11¼	9⅞	Allen Ind (1½e)	2	9½	9½	9½	— ⅜
165	150½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	1	150⅝	150⅝	150⅝	+ ½
11½	10¼	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10¾	10¼	10¼	Feb 1
12⅞	12	Allied Mills (1e)	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
7⅞	6½	Allied Stores	6	6¼	6	6	— ⅜
80	74½	Allied Str pf (5)	4	79	79	79	+ ¼
37	32	Allis-Ch (1½e)	1	32½	32¼	32½	+ ½
17¾	16½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	4	17	16½	16½	Jan 30
1⅛	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
15¼	14	Amal Leath pf	1	14	14	14	Feb 1
50⅜	46¼	Amerada Cp (2)	4	47½	47⅛	47⅛	Jan 31
17¾	15¼	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
58½	44¼	Am Airlines (1e)	10	46¼	45	45	—1
8¼	7	Am Bank Note	3	7⅛	7	7	
8¼	6½	Am Bosch	2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
38	35	Am Br S (2.10e)	3	34¾	34¼	34¼	— ¾
13¼	12⅝	Am Cable & R	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
95¼	86½	Am Can (4)	3	87¾	87½	87½	+ ⅛
185	179	Am Can pf (7)	1	179	179	179	Jan 30
31⅜	26¾	Am Car & Fdy	8	27	26½	26½	— ¼
66¼	60½	Am Car & F pf	6	61	60⅞	61	— ½
23½	18¾	Am Ch&C (.40g)	4	19½	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅜
121	111	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	111	111	111	Jan 30
121	116	Am Chicle (4a)	3	114	114	114	—2
8¾	8⅜	Am Coltype(¼e)	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	
6⅛	5⅛	Am Comm Al	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Feb 1
10⅝	9¾	Am Crys S (¼g)	2	10	10	10	+ ¼
1⅞	1⅝	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4¼	3¾	Am European	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jan 30
1⅛	1⅛	Am & For Pow	6	1⅛	⅞	⅞	
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
21	15¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	3	16½	16½	16½	
3⅞	2⅜	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3	3	3	Jan 29
38½	33½	Am-Haw SS (1a)	2	33½	33½	33½	— ½
4⅛	3½	Am Hide & Lea	7	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
30	29¼	Am H & L pf (3)	11	29¼	29¼	29¼	Jan 27
51	47¼	Am Home(2.40a)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	
1¾	1⅜	Am Ice	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
22¼	21	Am Ice pf (1½e)	3	21½	21½	21½	Jan 27
4¼	3¾	Am Internat'l	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
13¾	13	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jan 27
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	
17⅛	13½	Am Locomotive	11	13¾	13⅛	13½	— ¼
94⅜	82½	Am Loco pf (2k)	5	82½	81	81	—4
13¾	12⅜	Am M & F (.34g)	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Jan 31
3	2⅜	Am M & Metal	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
19½	17¼	Am Metal (¼g)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
3¼	2⅜	Am Power & Lt	5	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
46¾	42	AmP&L$6pf17¼k	2	40¾	40¾	40¾	—1¼
39	34½	APL $5pf (1.56k)	2	34	34	34	— ½
7¼	6⅜	Am Rad&S(.40e)	15	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
15⅞	13¼	Am Roll M (¾e)	14	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
7	6¼	Am Saf R (.80)	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	
8⅜	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	4	8	8	8	Jan 30
45¼	39	Am Sm&R (1½g)	19	39¾	39	39½	
154	149	Am Sm&R pf (7)	6	150	150	150	
54	51¼	Am Snuff (3a)	1	53	53	53	Feb 1
28½	24¼	Am Stl F (¼g)	7	24¼	24	24	— ⅜
11¼	10	Am Stores (¼g)	3	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
13½	12¾	Am Stove (.30g)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Jan 29
15⅞	14⅛	Am Sug R (1½g)	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
88	88	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	83	83	83	+ ½
14½	13¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jan 31
168¾	163	Am T & T (9)	21	162⅝	161	161	—2
73½	69¾	Am Tobacco (5)	2	71	70½	71	Jan 31
74½	71	Am Tob B (5)	6	72	71⅛	71⅛	
159	151	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151	151	151	Feb 1
7	5¼	Am Type Fdrs	7	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
7¼	6	Am Water Wks	16	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
99⅛	95¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	96	96	96	+ ¼
8⅜	7⅜	Am Woolen	6	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
60⅛	53½	Am Wool pf (7e)	7	54½	54	54¼	— ½
8	6¼	Am Zinc L & S	42	6⅞	5¾	5¾	— ½
54	54	Am Z pr pf (5k)	1	53	53	53	+ ¼
27¾	23½	Anaconda (2e)	58	24¼	23½	24	+ ¼
14¼	13⅛	Anchor H (.80e)	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
12½	11	Andes Cop (1e)	1	11	11	11	Jan 31
2⅛	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 17
30	28½	Arch-DM (1.40)	2	30	30	30	Jan 20
111⅝	110	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	— ¼
5½	4¾	Armour Ill	11	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	4	54⅝	54¼	54⅜	+ ⅜
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Jan 30
34⅜	29	Arm Cork (¼g)	2	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅞
8⅞	8¼	Arnold C (¼g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jan 31
6¾	5	Artloom (¼g)	1	5	5	5	Jan 31
7⅝	6½	Assd Dry Goods	3	6½	6½	6½	
87	83	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	85½	85½	85½	Jan 29
99	92	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	2	97¼	95½	95½	Jan 29
35½	35	Associates (2a)	1	35	35	35	Jan 30
24⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	30	21⅝	21½	21¼	+ ⅛
67½	60¼	Atch T&SFpf(5)	7	65	64½	65	+ ¾
17⅛	14	Atl Coast Line	20	15¾	15	15⅜	— ⅛
18⅜	16	Atl G&W Indies	1	16	16	16	Jan 28
19½	16	Atl G&W In pf	2	17½	17¼	17¼	Feb 1
24¼	22¾	Atl Refining (1)	6	22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
110¼	108⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	Jan 22
7⅛	6⅞	Atlas Corp (½e)	8	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
49¼	48	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	
72¼	67⅞	Atlas Pow(4¼e)	1	68¾	68¼	68¼	Jan 31
6¼	6¼	Atlas Tack	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	2¼	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5¼	4¼	Aviation Corp	25	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
19	15⅛	Bald Loco ct	19	15⅜	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
4⅜	3½	Balt & Ohio	9	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
5¾	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	5	5⅛	5	5	
29½	25⅛	Bangor & Ar	6	6	6	6	Jan 29
10½	9	Barber As (½e)	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jan 31
9⅝	8⅛	Barnsdall (.15g)	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	
24⅝	19⅜	Bath IrWks(¾e)	24	19¾	18¾	19⅛	— ⅝
30½	28	Bayuk Cig (1)	3	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅜
24¾	22⅝	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
$112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec24
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
126	120	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	120	120	120	Feb 1
8⅞	7⅝	Beid-Hem (.80)	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
37¾	33⅜	Bendix Av (1g)	36	35	34½	34⅞	+ ⅛
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
56⅞	56	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	Jan 28
32	29⅛	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	Jan 31
4⅛	3½	Beth Steel(1½g)	31	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
131½	128½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	129¾	128	128	—2
26¾	24½	Bigelow-S (3e)	2	25½	25½	25½	Feb 1
21¼	19¾	Black & Dk (1a)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
10¼	8⅞	Blaw-Knox(¾e)	4	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
18⅜	17¼	Bliss & L (1½e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jan 21
18⅝	16	Boeing Airplane	18	16½	16	16	— ⅜
35	29¾	Bohn A&B (1½g)	5	30½	30	30	Jan 31
22⅜	19⅞	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	20	20	20	
22⅜	19⅞	Borden Co(.30g)	10	19⅝	19½	19½	
20¼	17⅛	Borg-War (1a)	8	17⅜	16¾	16¾	— ½
1½	1	Boston & Maine	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 30
39⅝	32	Bower Roll B(3)	2	31½	31½	31½	— ½
4½	4¼	Brew Corp (.55e)	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
12⅜	10½	Bridgeport (¾e)	6	10⅝	10⅜	10½	
25⅜	21⅝	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	19	21¾	21¼	21¾	— ¾
41	38	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	38	38	38	Jan 31
44½	42¾	Bristol M (2.40a)	2	43½	43	43½	
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	123	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	6	Bkly-Man Tr	301	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	13	Bklyn Un Gas	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Jan 29
23¼	21	Bruns-Bal (3e)	3	21	21	21	Feb 1
12⅜	10	Bucyrus-E (1e)	1	10	10	10	
5¼	4⅛	Budd Mfg	12	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
7¾	6⅛	Budd Wh (.20g)	8	6⅛	6	6⅛	
34¼	28½	Bullard Co (2e)	2	28½	28½	28½	Feb 1
33	29¼	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	29⅛	29	29	— ¼
18½	17⅛	Burling Mill (1)	4	17¼	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
53¼	52¼	Burling pf (2¾)	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	— ⅛
8¾	8¼	Burr Add (.15g)	7	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
3¾	2¾	Bush Terminal	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
5½	4¾	Butler Br (.15g)	2	5	5	5	
21⅝	20	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20⅜	20½	20½	Feb 1
4⅜	3⅝	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
11¾	9	Byers (AM) Co	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
12	10½	Byron Jack (1)	1	11	11	11	Feb 1
20¼	17⅝	Calif Pack (1)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
53	53	Calif P pf (2½)	1	53	53	53	Jan 24
1½	1⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	21	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
7¼	6½	Cal & Hecla (1e)	4	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
14⅞	13	Camp Wy (.35g)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ½
13¾	12¼	Canada Dry (.60)	3	13	13	13	
4⅛	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	17	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
38½	35⅞	Cannon M (2)	1	36	36	36	Jan 31
3¼	3	Capital Adm A	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 30
30½	29	Carpent (2¾e)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¾
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10a)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
59¼	49	Case (JI) Co(3e)	5	48	48	48	—1
50¼	44½	Caterpill Tr (2)	6	45½	45½	45½	+1
28⅜	24⅛	Celanese (1¼e)	1	24¾	24⅜	24¾	+ ⅛
10	7	Celotex Cp (¼g)	1	8½	8½	8½	
19⅛	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	18½	18½	18½	
2⅛	2⅛	Cent Foundry	5	2⅛	2	2⅛	
2½	2¼	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan 29
5	4½	Cent Violetta S	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
3⅛	2⅜	Century Rib M	2	3	3	3	Jan 16
34½	30	Cerro de Pas(1g)	6	30	30	30	
5⅜	4½	Cert-teed Prod	2	4½	4½	4½	
21¼	20½	Chain Belt (⅓g)	1	21	21	21	Jan 27
20⅜	19¼	Cham PF (.90e)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Jan 30
18	15½	Checker Cab	1	14	14	14	—1½
44½	41	Ches & Ohio(3a)	29	41¼	40½	40½	—1
102⅛	101¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	102½	102½	102½	+ ⅝
3	2⅜	Ches Corp	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1⅝	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 30
⅞	⅞	Chi Great W pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb 1
8¼	7¼	Chi Mail O (¼e)	2	7	7	7	— ½
14¾	11¾	Chi Pneu Tool	6	11⅜	11½	11½	— ¼
44½	40	Chi P T cv pf(3)	6	40½	40	40	Jan 31
52½	50⅝	C P T pr pf(2½)	7	51½	51¼	51¼	— ⅜
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 31
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 31
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb 1
9½	9	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jan 29
13⅜	11⅝	Chickasha (1½e)	3	11	11	11	— ⅜
2⅞	2½	Childs Co	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Feb 1
72½	63¾	Chrysler (5½e)	35	64¾	63⅜	64	
10¼	9¼	City I & F (1.20)	11	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
3	2⅝	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	— ½
37¾	35	Clark Eq (3¼e)	2	35	35	35	Jan 31
33¾	29	Clev Gr B (2e)	3	30	30	30	+1
30½	27½	Climax M(1.20a)	5	28	27⅜	27⅜	— ½
34	29⅜	Cluett P (2¾e)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
106	101	Coca-Cola (5e)	14	101¼	100	100	—1¼
62½	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Jan 30
12⅞	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	3	12	11⅞	12	— ⅛
102¼	101	Colg-P pf(4¼)	2	101¼	101	101	Feb 1
30¼	26½	Collins&A(2¾e)	4	26¾	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
20	18	Col Fuel&I ¼g)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¾
21¾	19¼	Col Br A (2e)	1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
21	19	Col Br B (2e)	1	19	19	19	Feb 1
4⅞	4⅛	Col G&E (.10g)	36	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
82¼	76⅞	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	79½	79½	79½	Feb 1
6⅜	5⅝	Colum Pict	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
24⅞	23¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23	23	23	— ¼
89⅛	77	Col Carb (4.60e)	1	79½	79½	79⅛	Jan 30
30⅞	28⅛	Coml Credit (3)	6	28½	28⅛	28½	+ ¼
104	100½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	101½	101½	101½	+1
37⅞	35¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	35½	35	35	— ¼
110	107	ComTcv pf(4¼)	2	107½	107	107	Jan 29
11⅜	9⅜	Coml Solv (¼e)	3	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	— ¼
⅞	⅝	Com'th & South	21	⅞	⅜	⅝	
53⅜	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	7	50	49	49	—1
30⅛	27⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	15	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅛
4	3½	Conde Nast(¾g)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
17¾	16½	Congoleum (1a)	3	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	Jan 31
29⅜	26	Cons Aircr (2e)	2	26	26	26	
15⅞	12⅝	Cons Cig (1¾e)	4	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
7⅜	6¼	Cons Cop (½e)	6	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ¼
23⅜	22	Cons Edison (2)	27	22⅜	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
107⅜	106¼	Cons Bd pf (5)	3	107	107	107	+ ¼
⅝	½	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 16
8	7½	Cons F pf (1e)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
3⅛	2¾	Cons Laundries	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
6	5½	Consol Oil (⅛g)	11	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
1⅞	⅞	Con RR Cub pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 31
4½	3¾	Consoln Coal	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
21	16½	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Feb 1
106⅝	105¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	106⅛	106	106	Jan 31
15⅞	14⅜	Container (¼g)	7	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
9⅝	7¾	Cont Bak (A)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ½
⅞	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
90	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	88½	88	88½	Jan 31
40½	37	Cont Can (2e)	4	37	36½	36⅝	— ⅜
7¾	6¾	Cont Dia F (½e)	18	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
39⅜	37	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	36⅝	36¼	36¼	— ¾
4⅛	3½	Cont Motors	32	3⅝	3½	3½	
20½	17⅞	Cont O Del (1)	5	18	17⅞	18	
23½	21⅞	Cont Steel(1½e)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	Jan 31
18⅞	16	Cop'weld (.80)	1	16	15⅞	16	
56	54½	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	56	55	55	Jan 31
47½	44½	Corn Prods (3)	3	45¾	45½	45½	— ⅛
4⅞	4½	Coty Inc (½e)	5	4½	4½	4½	
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	2	¾	¾	¾	
19⅞	17½	Crane Co (.80e)	3	17¼	17	17	— ⅞
19	17⅝	Cr of Wh (1.60)	1	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
6¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	1	5½	5½	5½	Feb 1
27⅜	23¾	Crown C&S(1½e)	2	24	23⅞	23⅞	Feb 1
45½	42¼	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ⅞
15⅜	13¾	Crown Zel (¼g)	6	14	13¾	13¾	
47¼	39½	Crucible Steel	18	40½	39¾	39¾	
98½	87½	Crucible pf (5)	6	88⅜	88	88	
4⅝	4	Cuban-Am Sug	6	4	3⅞	4	
16½	13⅜	Cudahy Pack	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	
25	23	Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	22½	22½	22½	— ⅞
1⅞	1½	Curtis Publish	3	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
45	43	Curtis pf(2¾e)	2	44¼	43	44¼	Jan 20

Commerce and Finance

Manufacturers' Survey Finds Big Potential Plant Output Unused

Business and Industry

Steel Output Up 1½ Points To 97 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States during the past week advanced 1½ points to 97 per cent of mill capacity, figures for the two past weeks having been revised to conform to the revised estimate of national capacity, according to magazine Steel.

"Steel sales in January," continues the report, "were generally larger than in December, comparing for some makers with October which had been best in 1940. In exceptional cases an improvement of 50 per cent is noted. Gains were due to more defense orders, greater civilian purchasing for fear of priorities or scarcity and to the season, needs for spring and summer outdoor work being anticipated.

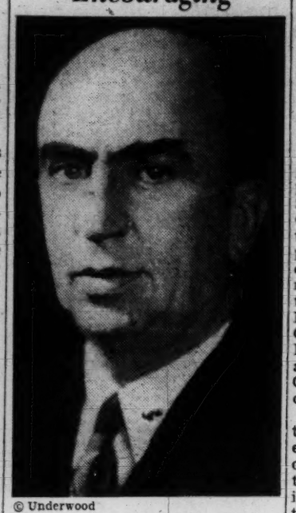
"Each week which passes without shutdowns or curtailment of consumers' plants for lack of steel gives confidence toward the future. Though the delivery situation becomes ever tenser, steelmakers and users, paradoxically perhaps, are more confident that in the long run there will be an abundance.

"New methods, devices and shortcuts are being adopted to expedite manufacture and delivery. Thus mills take less pains in cutting to pattern, consumers being satisfied to receive the cruder material. Again, more standardization is evolving, resulting in greater production. Furnaces and mills are often operating above rated capacities, too.

"More rolling mills are turning out related products, such as sheet mills producing plates, and tin plate mills sheets. Some companies farm out to others certain production. Greater localization of business adds to economies and speed.

"Estimates of the percentage of defense orders vary widely. Thus makers and mill representatives at Cleveland, a typical district, estimate that from 3 to 30 per cent are defense orders, direct and indirect, though it is admitted that indirect are difficult to identify. If, as generally estimated, orders for American defense and British aid will require 20,000,000 tons yearly, this would figure about 25 per cent.

Encouraging



© Underwood

Col. John H. Jouett

President of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce

Jouett Finds Plane Output Hitting Stride

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Under the present program the United States will be producing warplanes at the rate of 30,000 a year by mid-1942, and if Great Britain can hold out until that time, American factories will produce ample aircraft for U. S. defense and for Britain and will make United States supremacy in the air secure, Col. John H. Jouett, President of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, Inc., declared before the fortieth annual dinner of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking.

"You have heard it said," continued Colonel Jouett, "that present production is not all that some of the Government officials hoped that it would be at this time. That is true. There has been delay in these early stages of production, delay in meeting monthly delivery schedules set up by the Government. But monthly deliveries are increasing; and the industry will complete its orders by the end of the contract period.

Industrial Miracle

"The aircraft industry's output of flying equipment during the next 18 months will be an industrial miracle. But first, let me say that you cannot expect too many miracles. You cannot keep on expanding the program by additional tens of thousands of planes, and expect to have all the machines put out within the time limit of the original program. Nor can you call in others from outside the aircraft industry and expect miracles from them. It cannot be done.

"The present program calls for about 37,000 military planes, including everything from trainers to huge, four-engine bombers. About 21,000 machines are for the American air forces. The remaining 16,000 are for the British. Delivery of those airplanes is scheduled to be completed about the middle of 1942. We are sure that program will be met.

"Another gauge on the rising production level is employment. We had 36,000 shop employees when the war started. We now have about 180,000. We are still hiring as rapidly as possibly; and we expect to have about 382,000 on the pay rolls by next August or September.

Many Problems

"That tremendous increase in personnel has brought with it manifold problems. Housing is one. Traffic in and out of, and around plants, is another—and a more serious one than many realize. A most difficult problem, also, is that of training employees.

"Three million aircraft employees would mean a population of 9,000,000, including their families. Add to that the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker to serve 9,000,000 persons, and figure out how such a community could be set up around the Detroit area or in any other manufacturing center, for that matter.

"Again, it must be presumed that the hundreds of planes produced daily would be armed in accordance with present procedure. That means eight machine guns to each plane. At 500 planes a day it would be 4,000 machine guns a day. In other words, in two and a half days such a program would eat up the present annual production of aircraft machine guns in the United States. The rest of the plane production would lie idle until guns could be provided.

Hits Reuther Plan

"In the supply of raw materials the Reuther plan would lead to similar astronomically impossible figures; for example, in the production of aluminum, magnesium, and all the other special materials required for such construction, not to mention tools and forgings.

"I commented on this some weeks ago, before a large gathering and also in the press. Yet since then I have read Mr. Reuther's claims that all the critics of his plan are anonymous. I should like to go on record here that I am not anoymous.

"In considering plans which differ from our normal concepts of orderly expansion, thought should be given to the consequences of confusion. We are all too well aware of the results of planned confusion in the conquest of Europe. We must not permit ourselves to adopt any new system which might, by accident or intent, cause confusion in existing vital industries, and thus increase our own vulnerability.

"The general question of the capacity of the automobile industry has aroused widespread interest. Doubtless, intelligent cooperation between the aircraft and auto industries will aid warplane production. The degree of help the motor car people can give is a question, the answer to which the motor car people themselves are still seeking.

Tiding British Over

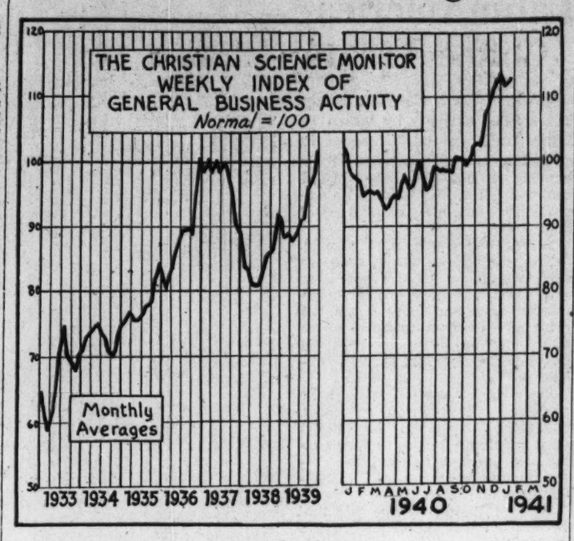
"It is a fact that the American industry is tiding the British over the period required for them to get into their own production on heavy bombers. Until recently they were making no warplane heavier than 28,000 pounds. That was comparable to our medium bombers, while we had been developing for years the heavy, long range, hard-hitting four engine bombers of the flying fortress type of about 45,000 pounds in weight. When the British begin receiving our heavy bombers in quantity they will be able to do more damage to enemy objectives.

"In that connection, authoritative sources reveal that about 400 American bombers thus far have been flown across the Atlantic to England without loss. The point I am trying to make here is that the machines we have been supplying Britain, as well as our own air forces in the past, have been thoroughly adequate for the work they were intended to do.

"The equipment that the British are now receiving from us is the equal of and in some instances superior to the best produced elsewhere in the world.

"We intend to maintain that superiority, if possible, throughout the present emergency. We want to keep at least abreast of all other powers after this war is finished."

Monitor Business Index Shows Further Advance During Week


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal = 100
Monthly Averages
1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M
1940
1941

The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity showed further advance during the week ended Jan. 25 but failed to recover to the high level reached early in the month. At 113.0 (prel.) on Jan. 25, the index compared with 112.4 on Jan. 18 and 97.7 on Jan. 27, 1940.

The movements of the three components of the index were diversified. Bank debits outside New York City accounted wholly for the advance in the index, advancing more than expected on the basis of intramonthly activity.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings failed to record the usual seasonal upturn and showed a further decline from the high level earlier in the month.

The third component of the index, electric power production, on the other hand, remained steady during the week, declining in line with seasonal expectations.

Further gains were recorded both in industrial production and trade during the past week. Steel operations were boosted to a higher level as orders for defense as well as other needs continued to mount. Automobile output advanced moderately, setting a new high level for January. Reports of retail trade activity indicated gains of from 8 to 12 per cent over the country.

Industrial shipments were reported at new high levels. However, with incoming business mounting more rapidly than shipments, backlogs in most industries continued to rise.

Wholesale commodity prices were higher in the week ended Jan. 25, hitting the best levels since January, 1938, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index recorded.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Jan. 25 '41	Jan. 18 '41	Jan. 27 '40
Combined index	113.0	112.4	97.7
Bk deb outside NYC	110.1	105.7	90.0
Elec pow prod'tion	110.9	110.9	103.4
Misc carloadings	120.3	122.5	93.9

*Preliminary.

Vast Defense Resources Are Still Untapped

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—A vast potential output of all types of defense needs lies dormant awaiting only development to aid the preparedness effort, according to early returns from a nation-wide survey by the National Industrial Council, affiliate of the National Association of Manufacturers, today. The report found a great shortage of skilled labor to man idle or partly idle facilities. Thirty-eight state manufacturing associations co-operated in the survey, undertaken at the suggestion of William S. Knudsen, director general of the Office for Production Management.

"While roughly more than 10 per cent of the surveyed manufacturers have replied to the questionnaires submitted to them, the magnitude of the undertaking, coupled with the tremendous interest on the part of the governors and other state officials, indicate that we shall have conclusive returns from manufacturers who are volunteering for defense work by registering their facilities for national defense purposes," Walter D. Fuller, president of the association, said in making public the preliminary report.

Many Without Contracts

"State manufacturing organizations from whom early returns have been received show a preponderance of manufacturers do not have defense contracts at present, but whose facilities can and will be converted to defense production if desired."

An analysis of early returns from Virginia and Maryland manufacturers showed that companies holding defense contracts directly were making in most cases full use of their machine tool equipment. Many sub-contractors, however, are using their equipment only one third of the time—only eight hours a day.

Many manufacturers holding no defense contracts directly or indirectly reported their ability to do some defense work and said their machine equipment was completely idle. Some manufacturers said they were now using machinery for ordinary production that could be shifted to defense output if necessary.

Manufacturers listed all their available machinery and factory space on returns and some even listed their ability to raise the necessary capital for plant changes which armament work would require and their ability to provide the essential technical supervision.

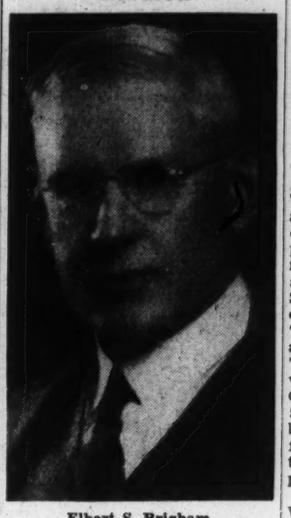
Much Unused Capacity

When all the questionnaires have been returned and the information in them collated and catalogued, the results will be made available by the National Association of Manufacturers to the Office for Production Management, Army and Navy purchasing departments and primary contracts seeking to subcontract a part of their work to speed production.

A study of the first 100 returns from Virginia showed that only 24 manufacturers were engaged on defense contracts as either primary of subcontractors. Forty said they could expand their production by amounts estimated at from 10 to 300 per cent and 57 listed private railroad sidings. Twelve conducted training programs for unskilled and skilled workers for defense work. Many plants have been converted from normal activity to defense production, the report showed.

Returns from Maryland revealed that of the first 75 plants with equipment suitable for various Army and Navy contracts, 56 said they were already engaged in some way in such work, 17 reporting that they could expand production and 12 that they could not. Twenty-eight of this state's manufacturers reported that they needed more men, chiefly machinists and mechanics.

Elected



Elbert S. Brigham

Elected President of the National Life Insurance Co.

Big Wisconsin Utility Issue Offered Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The First Boston Corp. is head of a nation-wide group of underwriters including The Wisconsin Company as well as all the principal Wisconsin underwriting firms, offering to the public a new issue of $26,500,000 first mortgage 3¼ per cent bonds, and 132,000 shares of Preferred Stock, 5 per cent Series, of the Wisconsin Public Service Corporation. The bonds mature January 1, 1971, and are priced at 106 and interest. The preferred stock, of $100 par value, is priced at $105 per share. Of the new preferred stock, 118,500 shares are offered by the bankers subject to the prior par-for-par exchange offer made by the company to holders of its old preferred stock issues.

As a result of this financing, Wisconsin Public Service Corporation will effect an important step in the simplification of its capital structure, and will reduce interest and preferred dividend costs. The refunding of two outstanding issues of bonds and three outstanding issues of preferred stock with one mortgage bond issue and one preferred stock issue will be carried out through the proceeds of today's offerings and the sale of 200,000 shares of the company's common stock to the parent company, Standard Gas and Electric Co.

The new 3¼ per cent series bonds will be secured by a direct first mortgage on substantially all fixed properties and franchises now owned by the company and by pledge of all outstanding bonds and capital stock of its subsidiary company. A sinking fund has been provided beginning May 1, 1943, whereby $250,000 principal amount of 1971 series 3¼ per cent first mortgage bonds will be redeemed or purchased by the company each year. A 15 per cent maintenance and improvement fund is also included in the mortgage.

Associated with The First Boston Corporation and The Wisconsin Company in today's first mortgage bond and preferred stock financing are:

A. G. Becker & Co. Incorporated, Blyth & Co., Inc., Bodell & Co., Inc., Bonbright & Co., Incorporated, H. M. Byllesby and Co., Inc., Central Republic Company, Coffin & Burr, Incorporated, Eastman Dillon & Co., Edgar, Ricker & Co., Eastbrook & Co., Morris F. Fox & Co., Glore, Forgan & Co., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Graham, Parsons & Co., Harris, Hall & Company (Inc.), Harriman Ripley & Co., Incorporated, Hamphill, Noyes & Co., The Illinois Company of Chicago, Kalman & Company, Inc., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Lazard Freres & Co., Lee Higginson Corporation, Lehman Brothers, Mellon Securities Corporation, The Milwaukee Company, G. M.-P. Murphy & Co., F. S. Moseley & Co., Newton, Abbe & Company, Paine, Webber & Co., Arthur Perry & Co., Incorporated, E. H. Rollins & Sons, Incorporated, Smith, Barney & Co., Starkweather & Co., Stern, Wampler & Co., Inc., Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., Wells-Dickey Company, White, Weld & Co., and Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs Incorporated.

Additional underwriters for the bonds only are: A. C. Best & Company, Folger, Nolan & Co., Inc., Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc., and Dean Witter & Co.

Additional underwriters for the preferred stock only are: Bingham, Sheldon & Co., Braun, Monroe and Co., Dalton, Riley & Co., Inc., H. C. Denison, Gillespie & Wouters, Heronymus, Ballschmiedet and Co., Lowe & Co., The Marshall Co., Northern Wisconsin Securities Company, and Partridge-Player Company, Inc.

Netherlands Ends Payments on Its Outstanding Debt

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Netherlands Legation has announced that its government has suspended payment of interest on and redemption of its outstanding debt.

There are no outstanding Netherlands dollar bonds, the entire debt being stipulated in guilders. Bonds outstanding total 3,000,000,-000 guilders (about $1,600,000,000 by pre-war exchange).

Although there was no statement from the legation to that effect, it was understood that a major objective of the move was to prevent funds from going into German hands.

The legation's statement said:

"The government will consider the possibility of resuming interest payments to bona fide bondholders as soon as data are available concerning the amounts held on and since May 15, 1940, in countries outside the territorities controlled by Germany and its allies. To this end, facilities for registering bonds and other obligations of the Kingdom of the Netherlands will be available during the month of February, 1941. Holders in the continental United States of America of such claims should get in touch with the consulates general of the Netherlands, either in New York, San Francisco or Chicago."

The legation said it had no information on how much of the debt is held in the United States.

Deere & Co. Shows Gain

MOLINE, Ill. (AP)—Deere & Co. reported net income for the fiscal year ended October 31 totaled $12,171,778 compared with $7,-627,355 in 1939. Earnings in 1940 were equal to approximately $3.33 per common share after preferred dividends, compared with $1.89 the previous year.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Last week the stock market broke out on the downside, dropped to the lowest levels in many months, and seemed definitely to be saying—"This is still a bear market, as it has been ever since the break of last May. The market only recovered the conventional amount of technical rally, and is now resuming the main trend," which is down.

It was curious that the actual outbreak came on a very trivial disappointment. Steel had been expected to report something round $4.00 for the fourth quarter and $13.00 for the year. Instead it showed only $3.04 for the fourth quarter and so approximately $12.00 for the year: Next morning the market declined sharply, led by the war stocks, which in turn were led by the steel issues with U. S. Steel in the van.

The disappointment was largely due to a book-keeping entry made by Steel's management is charged off certain reserves to its pension system, which made a difference of about 80 cents in its fourth-quarter earnings. At present it is earning at the rate of at least $14.00 a share, and paying at the rate of $4.00 a year, yet it sells at less than five times earnings, and the current price is only half what Steel sold for four years ago in the bull market of 1936-1937 when it wasn't paying any dividend at all.

Reasons for Market Weakness

There seem to be two more plausible explanations of the market's decline. One was the approaching passage of the lease-lend bill. Speculators think that just about puts us in the war, or at least will mean that our economy will go on a war basis. The other explanation comes to the same thing—the impending German attack on Britain will enhance the pressure in this country for a war economy.

The point is that the nearer we get to war, the poorer is the stockholder's prospect. A war economy means demands for higher wages; price control; hgher corporation taxes; priorities; and other strong-arm measures adverse particularly to the stockholder.

For example, this is a period of earnings reports, and they are being taken unfavorably in the Street whether they are good or not. As the steel companies have been coming out with consistently higher earnings, the groan arises that these favorable earnings will make the companies targets for further wage demands and for government pressure for smaller margins on government business. But of course there is no converse reasoning on the unfavorable earnings statements now coming out.

The steel earnings statements, incidentally, are in a class by themselves, for the steels not only benefit greatly from the defense program, but so far they are comparatively immune from the excess profits tax.

Business Still Improving

Business activity of course continues upward. Steel operations rose to a new high again, which would have been over 100 per cent if the Iron & Steel Institute hadn't adjusted upward its formal basis of ingot capacity from 81,164,-000 tons to 84,148,000—an unexpectedly large increase. Most of the increase in capacity was in electric furnaces, necessary for certain armor-plate.

The industry feels that the heat is now on from Washington to increase capacity for political reasons, and regardless of the facts in the case the industry will have to make some concessions. Mills are generally booked through April, and are already formally or informally rationing consumers, so that the principal job of the sales department nowadays is to sooth disgruntled customers who can't get the steel they want.

The big question in the industrial outlook now apart from defense is how much longer the automobile industry will continue ramming up the production. January was the biggest January on record and the biggest month for years. Inventories are piling up slowly, despite eager consumer buying. The automobile industry may decide that making civilian cars is now or never, or it may decide to go a little slower on account of the rising inventories.

More Price Control

The government is getting steadily tougher on price control. At least four leading prices are now government-dictated—12 cents for copper, 7¼ for zinc, $21.00 for railroad number one scrap steel, and $25.00 for number two southern pine at the mill, Commissioner Henderson told the lumber people in stern tones that they would have to cut their prices, and walked out of the meeting without waiting to hear the explanation for the present high price, which partly involves the government's own methods of hasty buying, and also involves the recent shift of most mills onto the terms of the wage-hour law; most of them had been ignoring it. There's extreme confusion in the scrap metal markets, with scrap copper selling well above its parity with the primary producer's price for the refined metal; while scrap zinc and scrap aluminum are actually selling above the price of the ingot metal itself.

Actual operation of the Treasury's program to sell its bonds to the public instead of to the banks is probably some ways off. The primary purpose to to prevent further expansion of bank deposits, and the technique is to sell saving stamps which can be exchanged for savings certificates which can be exchange for savings bonds. But there will be many technicalities to be ironed out before it will be possible to get any appreciable volume of public buying under way.

The ultimate end of the financing program is something like that of the German financing methods, in which corporations, insurance companies, and savings banks, are required to put all their spare cash into government securities whether they want to or not. In fact Marriner Eccles is using the philosophy of this new non-bank financing method to try to open up again the old undivided profits tax issue.

The Tax Exemption Problem

The Treasury's tax exemption move is supposed to be an indirect approach to bargaining with the state authorities. So far the Treasury only proposes that it be allowed to tax its own future issues. The matter of reciprocal tax immunity with local taxing authorities is thus sidestepped, for the time.

Failure of excess reserves to make the usual seasonal advances is being officially noted. It is, as outlined on this page a few weeks ago, because (1) money in circulation keeps expanding; (2) increased bank deposits keep requiring more reserves; and (3) the rate of gold influx is slowing down. All this seems pertinent to the continued weakness of government issues; both the December five-year ¾'s and those of last month are now selling below par—which incidentally will discourage free riders in the future.

The stock market does not act well at all. Last week a gossip column in the Wall Street Journal noted that companies with the largest backlogs of unfilled orders seem to be the ones taking it most severely on the chin in the matter of price declines. It seems fairly safe to generalize that the worse the war emergency the stronger the government will get, and the stronger the government gets the weaker the stock market will get.

Your Income Tax

No. 7

Normal Tax, Surtax, and Defense Tax Rates

Income taxes for 1940 are paid on net incomes and on surtax net incomes. A study of the instructions that accompany the income tax forms will show how to compute the tax on such incomes. This brief statement should serve to help to that end.

The Internal Revenue Code provides for only one normal tax rate, and that is 4 per cent of the net income less the allowable personal exemptions and credits for dependents, and an earned income credit of 10 per cent of the amount of the earned net income but not in excess of 10 per cent of the amount of the net income. For instance, if the net income is $3,000, no more than $300 earned net income credit would be deductible from the net income. If the net income is $4,000 or less, there is paid only the normal tax rate of 4 per cent.

The personal exemption and credit for dependents are also allowable as credits against the net income for the purpose of the surtax, the resulting net income being designated "surtax net income."

The surtax is imposed on surtax net incomes in excess of $4,000. The rates increase as the amount of the surtax net income increases.

On a surtax net income of $4,000 or less there is no surtax. On a surtax net income in excess of $4,000 and not in excess of $6,000, the rate is 4 per cent of such excess. The surtax upon a surtax net income of $6,000 is $80, and upon a surtax net income in excess of $6,000 and not in excess of $8,000 the rate is 6 per cent of such excess in addition to the $80, or a surtax of $200 upon a surtax net income of $8,000.

The defense tax, which the present tax law imposes, is a tax of 10 per cent of the combined normal tax and surtax.

The following example will show how to compute the tax on a net income of $8,500, all of which represents earned net income, the taxpayer being single and without dependents:

Net income	$8,500.00
Less personal exemption	800.00
Balance (surtax net income)	7,700.00
Earned income credit	850.00
Net income subject to normal tax	6,850.00
Surtax at 4 per cent of amount of surtax net income in excess of $4,000 but not over $6,000, 4 per cent on $2,000	80.00
Surtax at 6 per cent on amount of surtax net income in excess of $6,000 but not over $8,000, 6 per cent on $1,700	102.00
Total surtax	182.00
Normal tax, 4 per cent on $6,850	274.00
Total normal tax and surtax	456.00
Defense tax, 10 per cent of $456	45.60
Total normal tax, surtax, and defense tax	$501.60

The maximum surtax rate is 75 per cent. On a surtax net income of $5,000,000, the surtax is $3,597,780. When the surtax net income exceeds $5,000,000, the 75 per cent rate is applicable to such excess, in addition to the surtax of $3,597,-780.

Taxpayers are urged to read carefully and understandingly all the instructions accompanying the income tax forms before preparing their returns. If they need any help, they can get it without cost by consulting the nearest collector of internal revenue, deputy collector, or internal revenue agent.

Hercules Powder Co.

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Hercules Powder Company reported for the year ended December 31, 1940, net earnings of $5,-807,796, equal to $4.01 a share of common stock after payment of $524,928 dividends on preferred stock. This compared with 1939 net earnings of $5,324,992 or $3.65 a share of common stock.

This advertisement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of offers to buy any of these securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus, copies of which may be obtained from such of the several underwriters (of which there are 44 with respect to the Bonds and 51 with respect to the Preferred Stock), including the undersigned, as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

NEW ISSUES February 3, 1941

Wisconsin Public Service Corporation

$26,500,000

First Mortgage Bonds, 3¼% Series due 1971

Dated January 1, 1941 Due January 1, 1971

Price 106% and accrued interest

The First Boston Corporation — The Wisconsin Company

Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. — Smith, Barney & Co.

Bonbright & Company Incorporated — Mellon Securities Corporation

*132,000 Shares

Preferred Stock, 5% Series

(Cumulative, $100 par value)

*Subject, as to 118,500 shares, to a prior offering (expiring February 10, 1941) by the Company to the holders of its outstanding Preferred Stocks pursuant to the terms set forth in the Prospectus.

Price $105 per share

Plus dividend accrued from February 1, 1941

The First Boston Corporation — The Wisconsin Company

Smith, Barney & Co. — Bonbright & Company Incorporated — Mellon Securities Corporation

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Army Defense Spending Near Six Billions

WASHINGTON (AP)—Army air corps contracts which ran to nearly $100,000,000 in one week have increased total War Department orders to approximately $5,937,000,000, officials said.

Army contracts for the week ended January 25 amounted to $127,133,538, an increase of about $12,000,000 over the preceding week. Of that amount air corps orders accounted for $92,719,105.

The compilation did not include awards totaling $7,874,747 made last week for planes, accessories and cameras.

Navy contracts for the week ended January 31 totaled $6,283,825, an increase of nearly $1,000,000 over the preceding week.

New Mine Sweepers

The navy's largest award—$1,243,000—was for expansion of the Union Switch and Signal Company plant at Swissvale, Pa. It also ordered two mine sweepers from the Bristol Yacht Building Company, South Bristol, Me., for $300,000.

As the War Department continued contracting for supplies at the rate of roughly $125,000,000 a week, Congress provided more funds to supplement the $6,591,000,000 available for the fiscal year ending June 30. The sum voted was $175,000,000 and it will be used for clothing and other supplies for the expanding army.

Aside from air corps orders, the army's largest recent purchase was of trucks and mine planters.

A contract for $10,298,128 was awarded the Fargo Motor Corporation, Detroit, for 11,781 half-ton trucks—an award made after the lower bid of the Ford Motor Company was rejected because of its exception to labor clauses in the invitation to bid.

The vehicles, to be delivered at an undisclosed date, will include command-reconnaissance cars, radio trucks, ambulances and pick-up trucks.

The army's contract for mine planters called for an undisclosed number of all-steel, steam propelled craft. They will be made by the Marietta Manufacturing Company, Point Pleasant, W. Va., and cost $8,241,750.

New Hospitals

In addition to the contracts which were signed, the army announced plans for new hospitals to be constructed at Fort Devens, Mass., and at Springfield, Mo. They will be of 1,000-bed capacity, the same as that at Fort Dix, N. J., for which a contract amounting to $1,828,000 was awarded.

The three new projects will bring to a total of nine the general hospitals under construction for the army. The nine will have a capacity of 9,500 beds.

The army continued to buy large quantities of the varied items on its shopping list. Among recent purchases were $451,713 worth of compasses, $7,113 worth of recruiting flags, $17,250 worth of padlocks and $25,607 worth of watches.

Corporate Earnings Increase in 1940

NEW YORK (AP) — Corporate earnings reports issued during the past week showing profits per common share included:

	1940	1939
Quarter Ended Dec. 31		
Bethlehem Steel	$0.32	$3.74
Canada Dry	.78	.53
Inland Steel	2.80	2.81
Jones & Laughlin	5.23	3.26
National Biscuit	2.80	2.40
Paraffine Companies'	.54	.95
L. C. Smith	1.28	.21
U. S. Steel	3.04	2.58
Year Ended Dec. 31		
Atlantic Refining	2.11	1.66
Alaska Juneau	3.09	3.82
Bliss & Laughlin	2.64	2.49
General Cigar	2.15	1.12
Hercules Powder	4.01	3.65
Industrial Rayon	2.15	1.77
S. H. Kress	2.08	1.92
P. Lorillard	1.69	1.69
Mathieson Alkali	1.72	1.12
Tide Water Asso. Oil	1.14	1.05
Safeway Stores	4.76	6.61
Wheeling Steel	6.59	6.40
Youngstown Sheet	5.96	2.49
53 Weeks Ended Nov. 2		
Universal Pictures	3.45	3.38
Year Ended Oct. 31		
J. I. Case	3.45	3.46(p)
Deere & Co.	3.33	1.82

(p)—On Preferred shares.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 Noon, Feb. 3

Europe †

Sterling	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Cables	$4.03½	$4.03¾	$4.2397
Swiss (sight)—franc	.2326	.2325	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4007x	.4007x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0068	.0068	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0428
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Portugal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0293
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.2370	.2375	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶	.0505	.0505	.3023
Chile—peso	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.1575	.1575	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.3975	.3975	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3035	.3035	.8160
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2406	.2406	*
Shanghai—dol	.0550	.0550	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.4783	.4783	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8275	.8287	1.0931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Jan. 31 compared with Jan. 31, 1940 (shown in parentheses): Receipts, $16,165,151,774 ($15,457,631,67-); expenditures, $35,986,029,54 ($34,299,022,15); net balance, $2,025,024,498.74 ($2,282,302,723.85); working balance included $1,282,544,666.28 ($1,571,846,033.16); customs receipts for month, $33,256,884.04 ($35,788,275.69); receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $3,264,340,923.44 ($3,058,778,942.30); expenditures, $6,202,515,903.46 ($5,480,481,413.89); excess of expenditures, $3,028,174,979.84 ($2,421,682,471.59); gross debt, $46,876,972,769.10 ($43,109,781,660.21); increase over previous day, $649,849,294.20; gold assets, $22,118,707,914.80 ($17,931,011,216.43).

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 3¼s 41	102.14	102.14	102.14
1 3¼s 46-44	108.16	108.16	108.16
2 3½s 49-46	111.18	111.18	111.18
2 2s 55-53	102.8	102.8	102.8
3 2¾s 65-60	108.12	108.12	108.12

Home Owners Loan

2 3s 52-44	107.9	107.7	107.99

New York City Bonds

56 3s 80	101¼	101⅛	101¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
16 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	45⅝	45	45⅜
12 Allegheny 5s 50 st	58	58	58
5 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	106¾	106¾	106¾
39 Am&For P5s 2030	55	54	55
12 Am T&T 3½s 43	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108	107⅞	107⅞
7 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108⅛	107¾	108⅛
1 Am WW&E 6s 75	109	109	109
6 Arm Del 4s 57	105½	105½	105½
11 Arm Del 4s 55	105½	105¼	105½
49 AT&SF 4s 95 -	109½	109¼	109¼
7 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	98⅝	98	98
10 AT&SF 4½s 48	1103⅛	103⅜	103⅜
1 Atl&Cha Al 4½s 44	98¾	98¾	98¾
11 Atl&Cha AL 5s 44	100	100	100
1 ACLine 4½s 64	63¼	63¼	63¼
1 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	37½	37½	37½
1 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	83	83	83
1 Atl Refin 3s 53	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
6 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	68¾	68¾	68¾
6 B&O 93 st A	40¼	40	40¼
11 B&O 95 st C	45½	44⅝	44⅝
29 B&O 2000 st D	39¼	39⅛	39⅛
19 B&O 96 st F	39½	39⅛	39⅜
75 B&O cv 60 st	17	16⅝	16¾
1 B&O 4s 48	69	69	69
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	58¾	57⅜	58¾
5 B&OSW 50 st	47	46⅞	47
7 B&OTC 4s 59	56	55½	55½
6 BellTPa 5s 48 B	112½	112½	112½
20 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106	106	106
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	104½	104½	104½
14 Boston&Me 4½s 70	23¾	23⅜	23¾
5 Boston&Me 4s 60	7½	7½	7½
11 Bos&NY AirL 4s 55	10¾	10¾	10¾
2 Buf R&P 57 st	44¾	44¾	44¾
20 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	107½	106⅞	107½
15 CanSou 5s 62	87⅛	87	87
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 55	94	93⅝	94
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 55	94	93⅝	94
11 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	92	91⅞	91⅞
3 Can Nor 6½s 46	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
3 Celanese 3s 55	98	98	98
562 Cen of Ga 5s 69 C	1½	1⅜	1½
25 Cen Pac 5s 60	50	48¾	49½
1 Cen RR NJ 25s 87	14½	14½	14½
6 C&O 3½s 96 D	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 C&O 1st & ref 3¼s 96E	104¼	104¼	104¾
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	85½	85⅝	85⅝
5 CB&Q 4½s 77	77	77	77
2 CB&Q gen 4s 58	85	84⅞	85
1 CB&Q 4s III 49	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
7 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	15½	15¼	15¼
1 Chi, & E Ill 5s 51 ct	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Chic Gt W 4s ser A 59	32	32	32
7 Chi I & L 6s 66	7	7	7
27 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
6 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 CM&SP 4½s 80 E	34¼	34¼	34¼
12 CM&SP gen 4s 89	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
2 Chi&ND 6½s 36	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞
4 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	12¼	12¼	12¼
22 Chi&NW gn 5s 87	19¼	19¼	19¼
4 Chi & NW cv 4½s 49	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
10 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	12¼	12¼	12¼
4 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	12¼	12¼	12¼
2 Chi & NW 4s 87	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
11 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	8¼	8⅛	8¼
1 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
15 CRI & P 4s 88	15¾	15¾	15¾
35 CRI & P rfg 4½ 34	8	7⅞	8
2 Chi Un Sta 4¼s 63	101½	101½	101½
2 Chi & W Ind 4s 52	92¼	92	92
20 CCC & St L 4½s 77	87½	87¼	87½
7 CCC & St L gen 4s 93	78⅛	78⅛	78½
4 Cle Cin Chi&St L 4½s 61	80	80	80
7 Clev Un Ter 5s 73	77½	77	77
2 Clev Un Ter 4½s 77 C	71¾	71¾	71¾
14 Col & So 4½s 80	14¼	13¾	13¾
1 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Columbia G 5s 52 May	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
10 Columbia G 5s 1961	104⅛	104	104⅛
7 Col & So Oh El 3¼s 70	106¼	106¼	106¼
7 Comwith Ed 3½s 68	108¾	108¾	108¾
37 Comwith Ed cv 3½s 58	115¾	115¼	115¾
2 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
4 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104½	104½	104½
9 Con Edis 3½s 48	105½	105¼	105½
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 Con Edis 3½s 56	104	103½	104
1 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	18½	18	18
6 Consum Pow 3½s 70	109¾	109¾	109¾
11 Continl Bak 5½s 48	105	104¾	105
2 Curtis Pub 3s 55	98¾	97¾	98⅜
3 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	51⅞	50¾	51⅞
7 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	104	103½	104
3 Duquesne L 3½s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
10 Erie rfg 5s 75	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝
2 Erie Gene 6s 57	106½	106	106¾
11 Fla E Cst 5s 74	73	72¾	73
3 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	66¼	66¼	66¼
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	44	44	44
8 Gen Am Inv 5s 52	101	101	101
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	86⅝	86	86
7 Goodrich 4½s 56	106	106	106
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
2 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	107	107	107
13 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	103	103	103
16 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98¾	98⅛	98¾
1 Gt Nor 2¾s 87	83¼	83¼	83½
2 Gulf M & N 5½s 50	89¼	89¼	89¼
2 Houston O Tex 4½s 54	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	30	29¾	29¾
10 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	47	47	47
2 Hud & Man Inc 5s 57	12¾	12¾	12¾
2 Ill Cen 3½s 52	40½	40½	40½
8 Ill Cen 4s 52	44	44	44
8 Ill Cen 4s 53	42	42	42
3 Ill Cen rfg 4½s 63	44	43¾	43¾
47 Ill Cen 4s 66	41¾	41¼	41½
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	45¾	45¼	45¼
7 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	42½	42¾	42¾
5 Inland Stl 3s 61	106	105¾	105¾
4 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	98¼	98¼	98¼
3 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
4 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	74½	74½	74½
1 Int Paper 6s 55	102½	102½	102½
1 Int Paper 5s 47	102½	102½	102½
18 Int T&T 4½s 52	38¾	38¾	38¾
18 Int T&T 5s 55	39¼	38¾	39
16 K C South 5s 50	70¾	70	70
15 K C South 3s 50	65	65	65
1 K C Term 4s 60	108½	108½	108½
15 Koppers Co 4s 51	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	59	59	59
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	61	60¾	61
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	61	61	61
5 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	31½	31¼	31½
1 Leh & N Y 4s 45	42	42	42
2 Leh C&N 4½s 54 A	66	66	66
1 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	46	46	46
5 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	47	47	47
4 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	26¼	25⅞	26¼
5 Leh Val 5s 2003 ct	23⅞	23¾	23⅞
13 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	22	21½	21⅞
1 Libby McN&L 4s 55	104½	104½	104½
15 Liggett & M 7s 44	122¼	122¼	122¼
6 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	98¾	98½	98¾
4 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	98½	98½	98½
1 Louisa & Ark 5s 69	85½	85½	85½
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	104½	104½	104½
11 Lou&N 4¼s 2003	99¾	99¼	99¾
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	95½	95½	95½
1 Louis & N 3½s 50 A	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 L & N fd & Imp 4s 46	106½	106½	106½
1 Marion St Shov 6s 47	92	92	92
2 Marino StShov 6s 47 st	92	92	92
10 McKess&Rob 5s 50	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
15 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106¾	106¾	106¾
25 M&StP&SS'ln 4s 38	85¼	84¾	85¼
2 Mo-Ill 5s 55	83¼	83¼	83¼
24 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	15¼	15	15¼
1 M-K-Tex 5s 1 5s 62	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	27¾	27¾	27¾
5 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
25 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	21	21	21
30 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	21¼	20⅞	20⅞
10 Mo Pac 5s 78 A	23¼	23¼	23¼
1 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	21	21	21
5 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
14 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104¾	103⅞	104
3 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	103¾	103¾	103¾
14 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39½	39¼	39½
9 Natl Steel 3s 65	104½	104½	104½
1 N Eng RR 4s 45	80¾	80¾	80¾
3 NEng T&T 4½s 61 B	128¼	128¼	128¼
2 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	106⅝	106½	106⅝
1 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	34¾	34¾	34¾
9 NYC rfg 5s 2013	65½	65	65
3 NYC 4½s 2013 A	59¾	58¾	59
14 NYC cn 4s 98	63¼	63¼	63½
13 NYC 3¾s 46	91⅞	91½	91½
4 NYC cv 3¼s 52	63¾	63	63
28 NYC&HR 3½s 97	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 NYC L& Sh 3½s 98	68	68	68
2 NYChi&StL 2½s 41	91	91	91
1 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
38 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	59½	58¾	58¾
1 NY Chi&StL 4s 78	60	60	60
13 NY Connect 4½s 65	98¾	98⅝	98¾
22 NY Dock cv 5s 47	61½	61½	61½
4 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	51⅞	51¾	51⅞
1 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	22½	22½	22½
6 NYNH&H 4½s 67	22	22	22
1 NYNH&H 4s 47	19	19	19
1 NYNH&H 4s 55	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 NYNH&H 4s h6	19	19	19
7 NYNH&Hou 6s 57	5	5	5
3 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	18½	18½	18½
22 Norf & W 4s 96	127½	127⅜	127½
22 Nor Pac 4s 2047	66¾	66	66¼
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	59½	59½	59½
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
22 Nor Pac 4s 97	78½	78½	78½
8 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44	43½	44
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107½	107½	107½
5 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	109½	109½	109½
14 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	88	87¾	87¾
2 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	108⅝	108¾	108¾
1 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110½	110½	110½
3 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	111¾	111¾	111¾
5 Para Piet cv 3½s 47	95½	95½	95½
2 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	108¾	108	108¾
3 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	109	109	109
20 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	107½	107½	107½
18 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	93	92	92⅝
11 Pen RR 4½s 81	104	104	104
6 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	103¾	103½	103¾
3 Pen RR 3½s 70	96	96	96
3 Pen RR 3½s 52	89½	89¾	89⅝
19 Pere Marq 5s 56	76	75⅝	76
2 Pere Marq 4½s 80	68	68	68
4 PhilBal&W 4½s 77C	114⅝	114½	114½
1 PhilBal&W 4½s 81D	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Phila Co 5s 67	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110½	110	110
10 Ph Read C&I2cv 6s 49	4⅝	4½	4½
1 PCC&StL 5s 70A	112	112	112
5 PCC&StL 4½s 77	104¾	104¾	104¾
19 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60 C	88¼	88	88¼
15 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	82½	82	82
200 Purity Bak 5s 48	104⅝	104½	104⅝
25 Ready 4½s 97 A	82½	82	82
3 Ready 4½s 97 B	82½	82½	82½
2 Rem Rand 4½s56ww	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Republic Stl 3½s 54	103½	103½	103½
16 Republic Stl 4½s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Republic Stl 4½s 56	106¼	106	106
7 Rio GrWestist4s39	36⅝	35¾	36⅛
5 Rio Gr W cl 4s 49	7½	7⅛	7½
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	92	92	92
4 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	66½	66½	66½
5 StLPub Svc 5s 39	72	71¾	72
1 St L & F 5s 50 B	11¾	11¾	11¾
7 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	10½	10¾	10½
53 StL S F 4½s 78	10¾	10½	10⅝
4 StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	10¼	10¼	10½
5 St L S W 1st 4s 89	72¾	72½	72½
1 Seab A L cn 6s 45	5¾	5¾	5¾
10 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Sea A L 4s 50 st	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	3¾	3¾	3¾
4 Sea-All Fla 6s 35 ct	2¾	2¾	2¾
2 Shell Un 2½s 54	96½	96⅛	96½
1 Silesian-Am 7s 41	70¾	70½	70½
3 Simmons cv 4s 52	102½	102½	102½
5 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	107½	107⅜	107⅜
1 So Cal Ed 5s 47	105½	105½	105½
34 Sou Pac 4½s 68	46¼	45½	46¼
48 Sou Pac 4½s 81	45½	44¾	45½
54 So Pac 4½s 69	45¾	45	45⅜
5 So Pac rfg 4s 55	61¼	61¼	61¼
16 So Pac cit 4s 49	44¾	44¼	44¾
15 So Pac 3¾s 46	54¾	54¼	54½
11 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	49½	48¾	49½
4 So PacSPter 4s 50	79⅝	79½	79½
15 South Ry 6½s 56	82¾	82	82½
11 South Ry gen 6s 56	77½	77⅜	77⅜
8 South Ry cn 5s 94	90½	90	90
24 South Ry gen 4s 56	61⅜	61¼	61¼
3 Spokane Int 5s 55	29¾	29½	29½
1 Stand Oil N J 2s 61	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 Studebaker cv 6s 45	107	107	107
1 T RR A St L 5s 44	113½	113½	113½
6 T RR A St L 4s 53	110½	110¼	110¼
8 Tex Corp 3s 65	105	104¾	104¾
10 Third Ave aj 5s 60	19¾	19¾	19¾
20 Third Ave 5s 60	60¼	60⅛	60⅛
3 Un El Mo 3¾s 62	105½	105¼	105½
2 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	114¾	113¾	113¾
19 Un Pac 4s 2008	106⅞	106¼	106⅞
1 Un Pac 2½s 70	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Un Cig-Wh Stra 5s 52	69	69	69
35 Unit Drug 5s 53	86⅛	85⅝	86
2 U S Steel 2.60s '54	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Utah L&Trac 5s '44	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
6 Utah P & L 5s '44	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Virginian Ry 3¼s '66	108¼	107⅞	107⅞
5 Wabash 2d 5s '39	15	15	15
6 Wabash 5s '80 D	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Wabash 5s '76 B	8¼	8¼	8¼
12 WabashRR 4½s '78C	8¼	8¼	8¼
6 WabashDet&Chi5s '41	53	52½	52½
9 Walwrth 4s '55	58¾	58½	58¾
10 Westch Lt 3½s '67	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Westn Md 5½s '77A	103¼	102½	102½
31 Westn Md 4s '52	94½	93½	94
3 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	18¾	17¾	18
8 Western Un 5s '51	76	74	76
7 Western Un 5s '60	75¾	75½	75¾
2 Western Un 4½s '50	74	73¾	74
7 Western Un 4½s '66A	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
15 Wis Cen 4s '49	28½	28½	28½
10 Young S & T 3¼s '60	101½	101	101
5 Young S&T cv 4s '48	102⅞	102¾	102⅞

Foreign Bonds

6 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	60¼	60	60¼
4 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	60½	59¾	60
3 Argentine 4½s 48	78½	78½	78½
18 Argentine 4½s 71	67	65	67
9 Australia 5s 55	59	59	59
6 Australia 5s 57	58¾	58½	58¾
16 Australia 4½s 56	52½	52	52½
1 Brazil 8s 41	18¾	18¼	18⅞
2 Brazil 6½s 26-57	15¼	15¼	15¼
5 BrazilCRyEl 7s 52	17	17	17
3 Canada 5s 52	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝
10 Canada 4s 60	90¼	90	90
2 Canada 3¼s 61 §	81½	81½	81½
15 Canada 2¼s 44	92⅝	92⅜	92⅜
2 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	9¾	9¾	9¾
3 Copenhag 4½s 53	22¼	22¼	22¼
3 Denmark 6s 42	36¾	36¾	36¾
17 Denmark 4½s 62	40	40	40
4 Denmark 4½s 62 wd	40	40	40
14 Ger Gov 5½s 65	8¼	8½	8¼
3 Ger Govt 5½s 65	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 GtConElPJap 6½s 50	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Haiti 6s 52	77½	76½	76½
1 Hung Mun 7½s 45	65½	65½	65½
1 Italy 7s 1951	45½	45½	45¾
10 Japan 6½s 54	66	64½	66
1 Japan 5½s 65	48½	48½	48½
5 Mex 6s asd '33	5	5	5
6 Mex 4s '04 asd '54	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 Minas Ger 6½s 58	8¾	8¾	8¾
6 N Sou Wales 5s 58	60	60	60
1 Norway 6s 44	52½	52½	52½
1 Norway 4½s 56 wd	36¼	36¼	36¼
1 Norway 4s 63	33	33	33
1 Orient Dev 6s '53	44	44	44
1 Orient Dev 5½s 58	39¾	39¾	39¾
13 Peru 1st 6s 60	6½	6½	6¾
4 Poland 5½s '60	3½	3	3½
8 Rhine-Westph 6s '52	22½	22½	22½
6 Rio de Jan 8s '46	8	8	8
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	10¼	10¼	10¼
5 Saarbrucck 6s '53	22½	22½	22½
3 Sao Paulo St 8s '36	27	27	27
3 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	51½	51	51
2 Tokyo City 5s '52	22	22	22
22 Tokyo Ind 5½s '57	45¼	45	45¼
2 Urug 4s

Lend-Lease Bill Is Indorsed By League of Women Voters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—National League of Women Voters announced its support of the Lend-lease bill in the form approved by the House Committee in one of a series of week-end developments in which the prompt House passage of the measure was repeatedly forecast.

The League's indorsement was important as symbolizing the non-partisan support which the aid-to-Britain bill is receiving. It was announced by Mrs. Louise Leonard Wright, Foreign Policy Chairman of the organization, who said:

"We see in it a way to assist the British by non-violent means—this bill may be the last call for that sort of precedure."

Representative Patrick J. Boland (D) of Pennsylvania, Democratic Whip, forecast that the bill would pass in the House by a 50-vote margin, with amendments limited to those satisfactory to the Administration. Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, forecast a 2-to-1 majority by Saturday. Senator Watler F. George (D) of Georgia, chairman of the Senate Committee was confident his group would indorse the bill and declared House amendments "go a long way toward allaying fears" voiced by critics. All speakers agreed the major battle would come on the Senate floor.

Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador, who paid a courtesy call on Mr. Bloom, was quoted by the latter as likening the British attitude regarding war supplies to that of survivors on a life-raft afloat after a shipwreck. What supplies there were would be equally distributed, he stressed. If they had only one gallon of fresh water aboard and if there were 10 passengers, the commander would arrange his rations accordingly; if there were 100 gallons, or if it were certain that the original supplies could be replenished frequently, the rationing would take a much more liberal turn.

Philip La Follette Attacks Lend-Lease Bill in Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—Denouncing the lend-lease bill today as the "most far-reaching grant of power ever offered any one man in the history of the United States," former Gov. Philip La Follette of Wisconsin opened the opposition attack on the measure in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee which will continue throughout the week.

The "only logical outcome" will be involvement in Europe's total war, he said, and the drive toward it is being implemented by a "hysterical fear of invasion." Somebody "is being tragically fooled," he argued, if Americans think Britain is now fighting America's battle. The world is going through a financial revolution, comparable to the old industrial revolution, he said, and the present war is the first upheaval in the new order.

"Change—fundamental and deep going change—is inevitable," he said. "This change will be distorted beyond recognition if we allow ourselves to be drawn into this struggle."

The choice is not between a Nazi-victory or a British-victory, he continued; rather, a united Europe is likely to emerge no matter which side wins.

Where Real Threat Lies

The threat to the U. S. is that European countries will "gang up" on the New World. As a matter of "cold logic," he said, the 460,000,000 Europeans cannot live in 20-odd political compartments; to insure their own bread and butter they must unite no matter who wins the war, and America must reconcile itself to a United Europe in any case. Americans would "infinitely prefer" to see Europe united under British rather than Nazi leadership, but in any case, total European trade competition lies ahead.

"Our supposed dependence on Great Britain is excellent British propaganda," he asserted.

"We are trying to go back to Europe and impose our ideals by force of arms," he declared at one point, adding that the World War proved such an effort to be impossible.

Allies, He Says, Were Misled

Witness said he feared United States diplomatic representatives had misled French and British leaders in regard to American assistance. He said he asked the then French Premier in March, 1939 what he expected from the United States in case of German attack He quoted Daladier as replying promptly:

"We expect money, material and men—and we're going to need and expect them soon."

Mr. La Follette said he feared bitterness would be engendered by failure to live up to these exaggerated estimates of aid. Witness also said he feared that Americans "would under-estimate the strength of the great Nazi machine." The present bill, he sadi, gives the President power sufficient to extend the aid anticipated by Daladier, even to "the men."

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas charged that witness was "mad at the British," after the latter had asserted that in the Nine-Power pact the "British had got us out on a limb and sawed it off under us."

Witness said he "detested Hitler and everything he stands for" but that "the best way to lick Hitler is to do the job we have here at home."

Chairman George asked witness if he supported the Monroe Doctrine, and, when he got an affirmative reply, asked if Mr. La Follette did not feel that doctrine could be better upheld if the British fleet remained intact.

Witness said America could rely on its own naval resources, and added that a part of the Monroe Doctrine is that the United States will not interfere in European affairs. He said he favored a flat amendment to the pending bill forbidding use of convoys. Britain is still imperialistic, he charged, and Mr. Churchill represents that attitude.

In his formal statement, witness said in part:

The lease-lend bill is not just another of those "steps short of war." It is the most far-reaching grant of power ever seriously proposed for any one man in the history of the United States. If adopted this bill would do three things:

1. It defines weapons of war so broadly as to include practically every piece of property in the United States on the land, in the air, and on the sea—and not only our own property, but the property of any foreign government as well.

2. It empowers the President, and him alone, to acquire this property and to dispose of it to any foreign government on such terms as he, and he alone shall decide.

One Man Alone

3. For practical purposes, it vests with one man, and one man alone, the decision over peace and war for America.

I offer it as my humble judgment that the United States faces a united Europe no matter which side wins, and that, it seems to me, is the job we have to prepare to face now.

One of the gravest perils to America is the way we underestimate the large bloc of influential opinión in both France and Great Britain which feels much closer to Germany, and I mean Nazi-dominated Germany, than to the United States of America.

Thomas Follows

Norman Thomas, who followed Philip la Follette on the stand, asserted that passage of the lend-lease bill almost certainly would be followed later by the dispatch of troops to Europe. The Socialist leader also added that the United States' great store of gold was likely to become valueless in international trade no mater who won the war.

"Not only Germany," he continued, "but a completely victorious Britain would be obliged, by the burden of her debts, to practice some of the new methods of state trade which she had begun before the war."

House Begins Lease Debate

Continued from Page 1

him, "that you oppose repeal of the Johnson Act barring credits to debt defaulting nations?"

Mr. Fish replied that he opposed repeal of the Johnson Act and the arms embargo because he believed their repeal meant the war would "move westward" instead of "to the Ukraine and Soviet Russia."

Mr. Sabath reminded him that war had broken out when the Neutrality Act embargo was repealed.

"Assurance was already given that it would be," Mr. Fish said. "England and France wouldn't have gone to war without that."

"I am opposed to this war-dictator bill, unless drastically amended. I favor lending $2,000,000,000 to Great Britain for war supplies immediately.

"As long as I am a member of Congress I shall exert every influence at my command to build up our national defense and to keep America out of war unless attacked, as foreign wars are the surest way to destroy the republic and to bring ruin, bloodshed, and bankruptcy to the American people.

"War is not inevitable, nor is the passage of this bill without effective amendments. That is the propaganda of the defeatists, interventionists and war makers,

"This bill must not pass in its present form, if we are to keep out of war and preserve liberty, democracy and our American way of life and system of government for Americans yet unborn."

Mr. Bloom's analysis of the bill followed the pattern of administration spokesmen before his committee. He argued that the President already has authority to send battleships to convoy merchant vessels.

"The people of the United States, with their fundamental horse sense, know that in the light of our clear-cut national policy to keep out of war and effectively to aid Britain, the bill is the most efficient and forthright way to execute our policy in a manner consistent with our long history of the democratic way of doing things. They know that bill H. R. 1776 is the best way to safeguard our land and our liberty."

'How Much Am I Offered?'

Gimbels

From the Hearst Collection

Portrait in limestone of Jeanne D'Evreux, Queen of France and wife of Charles VII, called The Victorious, who ruled 1422 to 1461. The selling price is listed as $1,575.

Hearst Art Treasure Millions Go Under Hammer in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Today, the greatest sale of priced works of art ever held in the world's history began at Gimbel's, where the widest imaginable variety of treasures from the fabulously rich collections assembled by William Randolph Hearst will be displayed, all tagged for the buyer.

Paintings of several centuries and countries are headed by Van Dyck's portrait of Queen Henrietta of England, wife of Charles I. Dated 1633, this cost Mr. Hearst $500,000, but it is marked $157,500.

Early New England cabinetwork is here, as is some of England's finest, and others from France and Spain. Dutch tiles, English silver, Flemish tapestries, a panelled and frescoed Venetian palace hall, statuary from France, Spain and Italy, suggest the high spots of the enormous array filling about 100,000 square feet of floor space.

And if you care for that sort of a thing, there's an entire Spanish monastery for which Mr. Hearst paid $400,000, that can be bought for $50,000. But this item isn't shown, for the stones, still in a Bronx warehouse, have never been taken from the boxes first packed in.

These large figures relate to only a part of the story, for minor items fill scores of show cases. Staffordshire ware from numerous leading potteries; Chinese Lowestoft; pewter in various forms, British and European; bits of ancient Egyptian pottery; objects from China, India, Peru, and Central America—these are but hints of the kinds of objects listed.

A 334-page catalog without prices and with scores of illustrations is available here for a dollar a copy. This will tell a great deal to those who live at a distance, but still leaves one eager to see the whole show, and to carry away something for $5 or less, if one's means are that limited. American hooked rugs, chairs, clocks, tables, beds, highboys, and ship models; rare books and manuscripts pertain to subjects that are of wide appeal.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

British West Indies

Jamaica

Kingston (Society): Ward Theater, 4 p. m., Feb. 23.

Cuba

Havana: Church Hall, Columbia Avenue and Twelfth Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 25. In English. Spanish translation read at 9:30 p. m.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 41 Chatsworth Drive, 3 p. m., Feb. 9. Radiocast Station CBL, 840 kilocycles.

United States

California

Fontana: Community Church of Fontana, Sierra Avenue and Upland Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 9.
Fresno: Fresno High School Auditorium, Echo and University Avenues, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.
Oakland (Third Church): Scottish Rite Temple, 8 p. m., Feb. 10.
San Francisco (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 450 O'Farrell Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.
San Rafael: Rafael Theater, 3 p. m., Feb. 9.
Stockton: High School Auditorium, San Joaquin and Willow Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 13.

Colorado

Denver (Second Church): Denver City Auditorium, Fourteenth and Curtis Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.
Fort Collins: Junior High School, 3 p. m., Feb. 9.

Florida

New Smyrna Beach (auspices First Church, New Smyrna): High School Auditorium, Live Oak Street, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 9.

Georgia

Atlanta (First Church): Church Edifice, Fifteenth and Peachtree Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.
Augusta: Church Edifice, 557 Greene Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 13.

Illinois

Barrington: Barrington Public School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 9.
Champaign (Second Church): Champaign Senior High School, State and Green, 3 p. m., Feb. 9.
Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Harvard Avenue and Marquette Road, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.
Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Auditorium, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 13.
Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Auditorium, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.
Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 301 North Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.
Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Assembly Hall, Fourteenth Floor, 32 West Randolph Street, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 9.
Chicago (Joint lecture): Chicago Civic Opera House, 12:10 to 12:50 p. m., Feb. 11.
East St. Louis: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.
Evanston (Second Church): Haven School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 10.
Glencoe: Church Auditorium, Greenleaf Avenue and Beach Road, 8 p. m., Feb. 13.
La Grange: Church Edifice, 100 South Catherine Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 10.

Indiana

Gary: Seaman Hall, 569 Washington Street, 8 p. m. Feb. 14.

Iowa

Oskaloosa: Church Edifice, 406 East High Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 9.

Kansas

Wellington: Wellington High School Auditorium, 311 North A Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.

Louisiana

Baton Rouge: Dufrocq School Auditorium, Dufrocq Street, near Government, 8 p. m., Feb. 13.

Michigan

Detroit (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, Evergreen Road and Grand River Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 13.
Jackson: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 13.
Lansing: Eastern High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 14.

Missouri

Kansas City (First Church): Church Edifice, Ninth Street and Forest Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.
Kansas City (Seventh Church): Plaza Theater, 12 m., Feb. 14.
St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5569 Page Boulevard, 3 p. m., Feb. 9.
St. Louis (Joint lecture): American Theater, 619 Market Street, 12:15 to 12:45 p. m., Feb. 11.
University City: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 13.

Montana

Billings: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 13.

Nebraska

Kearney: High School Auditorium, West Twenty-fourth Street and Fourth Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 13.

New York

Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 261 East Twenty-first Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 9. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.
Flushing: Roosevelt Theater, 160-06 Northern Boulevard, 10:30 a. m., Feb. 12.
New York (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.
New York (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.
White Plains: Westchester County Center, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 10.
Wood Haven (auspices First Church, Richmond Hill): Loew's Willard Theater, Jamaica Avenue at Ninety-sixth Street, 10 a. m., Feb. 12.

North Carolina

Southern Pines: Carolina Theater, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 9.

Ohio

Canton: Timken Vocational High School, West Tuscarawas Street and McKinley Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 10.
Cincinnati (Second Church): Taft Auditorium, Fifth and Sycamore Streets, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 10.
Cleveland (auspices First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Churches, Cleveland; First Church, Cleveland Heights; and First Church, Lakewood): Music Hall, Cleveland Public Auditorium, 12:15 p. m., Feb. 12.

Oklahoma

Tulsa (First Church): Convention Hall, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 13.

Oregon

Eugene: Woodrow Wilson Junior High School Auditorium, 650 Twelfth Street West, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.

Pennsylvania

Bethlehem: Liberty High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 9.
Monongahela: Auditorium, First National Bank Building, 305 Fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 9.
Pittsburgh (Second Church): The Grotto, East Montgomery Avenue, North Side, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 9.

Tennessee

Chattanooga: Auditorium, H. Clay Evans School, 3 p. m., Feb. 9.

Washington

Centralia: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 9.
Olympia (First Church): Capitol Theater, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.
Seattle (joint lecture): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.
Spokane (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 13.
Tacoma (Fourth Church): Jason Lee Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 10.

Wisconsin

Whitewater: Strand Theater, 3 p. m., Feb. 9.

Few Take Pen in Hand On Lend-Lease Bill

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 3

Finis Scott, Postmaster of the House, disclosed today that despite the magnitude and controversial aspects of the lend-lease bill, mail to Congress members on the subject fell below the volume produced by other important measures.

Mr. Scott said the number of letters did not begin to compare with the flood precipitated by the Supreme Court, arms embargo repeal, or reorganization bills.

Assessment Cuts On Realty in N. Y. Called Too Small

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Real estate assessments in New York City have been tentatively reduced by $231,181,697, for 1941-'42, it was disclosed Saturday, as the Tax Commission made public the tentative assessment rolls for the coming fiscal year showing taxable real estate and special franchises here to be assessed $16,322,218,281. The final figures for 1940-'41 were $16,553,399,978.

The tentative reductions on existing properties, as shown by boroughs are: For Manhattan, $193,961,400; for Bronx, $22,767,827; for Brooklyn, $86,981,569; for Queens, $35,606,580, and for Richmond, $1,806,510.

William Stanley Miller, President of the City Tax Commission, stressed in making public the rolls that the decrease did not give a true picture of the City-wide reductions on real estate assessments. Realty spokesmen, however, declared themselves unimpressed by the latest decreases. George L. Allin, President of the Real Estate Board of New York; John J. Conroy, Vice-President of the Taxpayers' Federation, Inc., and Charles D. Behrens, President of the Brooklyn Real Estate Board, agreed in calling the reduction a drop in the bucket.

Real estate spokesmen, warning that higher assessments and higher taxes were retarding the growth of the City, saw the Tax Department figures as showing the need for a State Board of Assessment Review to bring about a fair levy. Enabling legislation is now being sought for such a Board.

Mr. Miller, defending the Commisison's course, declared:

"It should be borne in mind that reductions since the peak year, 1931, including the field reductions in ordinary real estate for the 1941-'42 peiod, amount to $6,024,658,490."

14,375 Housing Units For Defense Force

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Construction of 14,375 dwelling units to meet a "sudden and immediate need" in areas where defense workers are concentrated was urged today in a report to President Roosevelt.

C. F. Palmer, Defense Housing Co-ordinator, who made the recommendation, said the needs could not be met locally.

The recommended projects included 1,000 units for Washington, D. C., 2,000 for Baltimore, Md., 1,000 for Buffalo, N. Y., 1,000 for Kearny and Harrison, N. J., 600 for Bridgeport, Conn., and 500 each for Mobile, Ala., South Bend, Ind., Paterson and Passaic, N. J., Allentown and Bethlehem, Pa., Beaver County, Pa., and Philadelphia, Pa.

Among other projects recommended were:

Ponce, P. R., 200; Bermingham, Ala., 300; Gadsden, Ala., 10; Muscle Shoals, Ala., locality including Florence, Sheffield, Tuscumbia, and Muscle Shoals, 250; New Britain, Conn., 300; Waterbury, Conn., 300; Elmira, N. Y., 200; Nashville, Tenn. 300.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1470kc, Feb. 16, March 2, 16, 30.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc (25.4m), 16.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., March 2. 7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m., March 2.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on March 2.

New York

Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc., on Feb. 16.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., WOLF, 1500kc. on Feb. 16; March 2, 16.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc. on March 2.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 810kc, Feb. 16; March 2, 16.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Feb. 16; March 2, 16, 30.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on March 2.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on March 2, 30.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Feb. 16; March 2, 16.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX 6.07mc, Feb. 9, 23; March 9, 23.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KOMB, 1320kc, on Feb. 16; March 16.

No Misplaced Salutes Likely for This Recruit

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 3 (AP)—Milton A. Hirsh, Jr., newly inducted into the Army, should never mistake a Major's insignia for a top Sergeant's during his year at camp.

For several years young Hirsh has been working for his father, who manufactures Army officers' uniforms. Most of his work has been in the insignia department.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Wanted, furnished apartment, duplex, small house, or portion of house. Phone Frederick L. Brooks, Georgia 7728.

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MAINE

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That keep in step with the busy date life of young sophisticates!
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is our business
May We Serve You?
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$5 TO $6
TONKIN & FRASER
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Yarns, Instructions, Linens, Flosses, Crochet Cottons, etc.
45 School St., Opp. Tel. Office

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Save 20% to 50%
on winter needs—Leavitt's season ends when yours reaches its height because we must start buying now for spring. You can start buying this and next winter's needs at smashing markdown prices of from 20% to 50% off the regular prices.
LEAVITT'S
New Hampshire's Largest Dept. Store

Call 90
Largest Taxi and Bus
Service in the State
CHECKER CAB CO., Inc.
15 Stark St.

LITTLE FOOD SHOP
and Tea Room
Home Cooking
Home Atmosphere
Come Make Yourself at Home
101 HANOVER STREET

Electrical Contractors
Electrical Appliances
No job too big or too small
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET PHONE 887

D. H. McCLARTY
Plumbing and Heating
Timken Oil Burners
341 Myrtle Street

"Washday" is just a few spare minutes with
THE NEW BENDIX
Clean Clothes Automatically from Clothesbin to Clothespin. Small monthly payment gladly arranged.
G. F. St. Lawrence & Son
Electrical Contractors 71 Hanover St.

VALENTINES
for All
1c to $1.00
Thousands of them—and they're new and quite different.
THE BOOK NOOK
9 STARK STREET

N. GUY RUITER
Bring in Your Watch
Repairing—Join my many satisfied customers
Estimates Gladly Given
922 ELM STREET

Come Share in Our
ANNIVERSARY SALE
Starting Thurs., Feb. 6
Exceptional Values in All Departments for You
JAMES W. HILL CO.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued.)

FURNITURE? RUGS? BLANKETS?

If you are looking for quality in household furnishings and want the best buys—drive out to Hoitt's.

C. A. HOITT CO.
Corner Valley and Wilson Streets
AMPLE PARKING SPACE

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
MARTIN-SENOUR Monarch Paint
100% PURE
Interior, Exterior, Quick Drying Enamels, Varnishes
Office and Factory, 485 Elm Street

The Season's First Promise of Spring
A NEW SUIT
Smart to wear now under your Winter Coats. Both Dressmaker and Tailored Styles.
Soft Tweeds and Fine Tweeds $10.98 to $29.95
Pariseau's
The Style Center of New Hampshire

HATS!
Just arrived, the Newest American-Made Creations in Spring Models.
MISS MARY CAHILL
50 HANOVER STREET

Permanents and Care
We use "Brecks" to assure you the best care
IDA PATZKE'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
21 DUBUQUE STREET

NASHUA

Prospect Service Station
NU-BLUE SUNOCO
M. E. Jewett, Prop. 265 Main St. Ph. 3980

MOORE'S MARKET
Why Not Celebrate Special Days in a Special Way in Your Home
Serve the Family
Quality Meats—Vegetables
Fruits—Nuts—Candy
31 MAIN STREET PHONE 2800

PORTSMOUTH

PORTSMOUTH ICE & COAL CO.
CITIES SERVICE
COAL—COKE
RANGE—FUEL
Famous Reading Coal
Tel. Portsmouth 84 94 Langdon Street

VALENTINE CANDIES
Colecrest Chocolates, America's Finest Candies
Party Novelties, Schrafft's Chocolates Wrapped to Mail if Desired
MOULTON'S CANDY SHOP
14 Market Square Tel. 130

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

A Complete Line of
Meats and Groceries
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
JAMES A. EDDY SONS
237 Thames Street Tel. 109

WILLIAM LEYS
The Century Store
WATERFORD LINENETTE
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

PROVIDENCE

THE ARCADE FLOWER SHOP
Choice Flowers
85 Weybosset Street GA 0954

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Complete Repair and Lubrication Service for All Make Cars
On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
115 No. Washington Street

Complete and Guaranteed Service for all makes of cars
Ford Henbys Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA
(Continued)

Masonic View Service Station
AMERICAN OIL PRODUCTS CO.
Expert Lubrication and Washing
Tires, Tubes and Accessories
AMOCO
PHONES 3554—3582 1900 KING STREET

GENERAL ELECTRIC
AUTOMATIC OIL HEAT, ROOM COOLER, LINK-BELT STOKERS
COAL, WOOD, FUEL OIL
AITCHESON, Inc.
500 KING STREET AL 2214

GENERAL REPAIRS
Storage in heated garage
Gasoline—Oil Lubricating
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
Operating
BELLE HAVEN GARAGE
Prince and Fairfax Sts. Phone Alex. 1022

Choice Meats
JULIAN F. CHAUNCEY
City Market
ALEX. 1861
Satisfactory Delivery to All Parts of the City

LYLES, Florist
Full line of holiday plants
Flowers wired everywhere
Free delivery
905 King St. Tel. Al. 2430

LYNCHBURG

McGEHEE'S
LYNCHBURG'S LEADING FURNITURE STORE
Good Furniture Reasonably Priced
CONVENIENT TERMS

Specialists in the Etiquette of FLOWERS
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
DOYLE—FLORIST
Phone 892 708 MAIN STREET

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

LYNCHBURG'S OWN CHAIN

BIBEE'S
for
Fresh Vegetables
Choice Meats
Fruits

Advanced Showing
AMERICAN FASHIONS
For Spring
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER

D. Moses & Co.
For Exclusive
CAROLYN Modes

NEWPORT NEWS

They are a Fashion First!
Genuine Ermine Snakeskin Sandals
Colors: Red, Blue, Green, Brown and Black, $7.75 pr.
NACHMAN'S
32nd St., Washington Ave.

NORFOLK

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

WERGLEY'S
French Pastry Shop
Specialities for Parties
Telephone 22838 621 Colonial Ave.

J. W. Bracken Phone 27513
WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER
B and M
SHOE REPAIRING SHOPPE
Shoes Dyed to Match Your Gown
117 W. CHARLOTTE ST.

ROSEDALE DAIRY
NORFOLK—PORTSMOUTH
Milk, Butter, Eggs
Ice Cream
Tel. 25645
9th and Monticello Ave., Norfolk

W. G. SWARTZ CO.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store
You'll find plenty of evidences of Spring throughout the store . . . new fashions in coats, dresses, millinery and accessories. Displays that prove smart styles are not expensive.
ROBT. G. RAWLS, Pres.-Treas.
DAVID A. RAWLS, Vice-Pres.
DAVID A. RAWLS, Inc.
Gowns, Chapeaux, Wraps
Furs, Sports
108-110 W. Plume Street (Law Bldg.)

"Better Furniture"
Smith Furniture
WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY
422 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK
(Continued.)

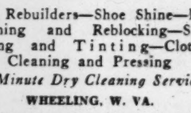
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 61212, 9-10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

Our Thirty-Sixth Year
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Civilian and Military Tailors
Granby Street and Tazewell

RICHMOND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3776 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



GRIGGS' BAKERIES

BELMONT AND CARY	4-9824
HARRISON AND MAIN	5-6261
618 N. LOMBARDY	4-7611
2517 CHAMBERLAYNE AVE.	5-2857

ROANOKE

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

BOWMAN'S BAKERY
When Buying Bread Specify
BOWMAN'S
Prize Winner or 100% Whole Wheat
We specialize in Wedding and Party Cakes
A. BOWMAN & SON Dial 2-3485

Go to Joseph Spigel's Inc.
For everything up-to-date in Women's Apparel from head to toe—New arrivals in spring suits and dresses in all the lovely new shades.

ROANOKE'S MOST MODERN DAIRY
LABORATORY CONTROL FOR YOUR PROTECTION
DIAL 5501

CALDWELL-SITES CO.
Stationers, Office Outfitters
Wholesale Paper Merchants
105 Jefferson St., Roanoke, Virginia
Dial 6241

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service
WHEELING, W. VA.
Other stores located in Charleston, W. Va., Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
Culture Reflections
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
Covle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-151
Branch 13

CLARKSBURG

EMPIRE LAUNDRY COMPANY
"IF IT'S QUALITY, TRY THE EMPIRE"
Master Cleaners and Dyers
Satisfying Service
Phone 600-601-602-603

HUNTINGTON

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

MORGANTOWN

Hardware for Every Purpose
"Don't Say You Can't Find It Till You've Tried Us"
BUSY SINCE 1894—PHONE 88
H. C. Baker Hardware Co.

The O. J. Morrison Company, Inc.
"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"
345-351 High Street
Morgantown's Largest Department Store

THOMAS CLEANERS, *Inc.*
Dependable Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 5924 231 Pleasant St.

WHEELING

Patronized Constantly for over 50 years
LAUPP, Florist
Wheeling's Flower Shop
Phone 32 1109-1111 Chapline St.

WEST VIRGINIA

WHEELING
(Continued.)

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service
CHARLESTON, W. VA.
Other stores located in Wheeling, W. Va. Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAVE YOU TRIED Jackson's THORO-BAKE BREAD?
• The loaf with the crispy crust •
JACKSON'S BREAD Limited

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478, 8 to 13 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
THE EVENING CITIZEN

Refinishing
FLOORS
is our specialty
Dustbane Products
Limited
Birks Bldg. 2-5751

The Grand Rapids Furniture Co.
DEVLINS
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

GIBSON'S TAXI AND GARAGE
Washing—Repairs
Battery Service
225 Albert Street 2-2468

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank Street 7-0235

R. & POWELL GROCER
Phone 2-2411
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

HARVEY H. HYDE
Blue Ribbon Meat Markets
Quality and Service
610 SOMERSET ST. 831 BANK ST.
8-0097 7-0488

Orchid Shoes
Outstanding Footwear for women . . . 7.75 and 8.75
Murphy-Gamble
Limited

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hargreave 3577. Hours: 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued.)

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3451

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
KI. 6151

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

THRIFTY SERVICE
In this service all the flat work is ironed, including handkerchiefs, wearing apparel, sent home damp, ready to be ironed at home. Try this for real economy.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Specializing in Half Size
DRESSES and COATS
Lourden Taylor
2516 Yonge St. 446 Eglinton Ave. W.

GOOD SHOES
for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES, Ltd.
TORONTO

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
Cuy-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE 1145

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS
LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

All Kinds of Printing and yet only one Kind—Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
99 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7908

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk from 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street ME. 3566-7-8-9

Diana Restaurant
187 YONGE STREET
188 BLOOR STREET WEST
Delicious Food, Well Served
We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers

W. J. MERRILL
Dominion Hardware
Furnace Repairs and Tinsmithing
Beach Ave. and Kingston Road Gr. 4058

CRASHLEY MOTORS
LIMITED
DODGE and DE SOTO
738 LAKESHORE ROAD, NEW TORONTO
PHONE JU 3322 N. Y. 1233

LUMBERMENS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 3355 TORONTO LY. 7794
20%-25% Dividend Savings
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE

W. M. MORROW
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
MIMEOGRAPHING
MULTIGRAPHING
All kinds of typewriting and advertising mail work neatly and accurately taken care of at reasonable rates.
902 Royal Bank Bldg. Elgin 9965

R. S. PETERSON
Groceries, Fruits Provisions
99 SPENCER AVE. at KING ST. W.
Phone Lakeside 0686

OLIVE FARM DAIRY, Ltd.
Plain and Jersey
MILK
68 Shaftesbury Ki 6590

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

MILNES COAL
All Grades
ELGIN 5454
66 YONGE ST.

"Character Clothes for Women"
Irar Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1578, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buy the Best for Less
in our
SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
Every Department Offers Generous Reductions
BURBERRYS
Included!
Montreal's Quality Store for Men
Max Beauvais
385 St. James Street W.

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING

Dechaux
FRONTENAC 3131

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

COAL FUEL OIL
*DOllard 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

THOS. V. BELL, Ltd.
Stationers Printers
BOOK BINDERS
Custom Forms, Codes, etc.
249-255 Notre Dame W. HA. 9231

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
Makers of
BUTTERNUT and the new CORONATION LOAF

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

HAYES GARAGE
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
1179 Drummond Street
Tel. MArquette 6926
Res. ELwood 2284

European Local Classified
(Continued.)

HOUSE REPAIRS

CARRUTHERS—PUTNEY 6292
Plumbers, Domestic, Sanitary Hot Water Engineers, Gas Fitters and Decorators.
57 Schubert Road, London, S. W. 15

INSURANCE

All kinds of Insurance, Endowment, Annuities, etc.
F. B. GARNETT
51, St. Leonards Court, East Sheen London, S. W. 14 Tel. Prospect 4741

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us, silks and woollies special attention, small repairs free of charge. THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE NEWTON, RENOWN 3127. 35 MILES RADIUS.

ROOMS TO LET

S. W. LONDON, 10 minutes Kensington High St.; 2 large furnished rooms £58 p. a., inclusive electricity and hot and cold water laid on; own gas meter; use of garden; occasional meals, daily hot baths and use of telephone by arrangement; suitable for two persons. Box W-1463, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, EARLS COURT—Comfortable divan rooms with breakfast, gas rings, concealed H. and C.; permanents 34/6, 28/-, 21/6, 35/-, 45/6 single, nightly 6/6, 7/-, Flaxman 6059, 17 Bramham Gdns., S. W. 5.

LONDON, W. 8—Comfortable entrance floor room, part furnished; C. H. W.; quiet and convenient; business man or woman. Bay. 6002 or Box W-1624, BCM/CSM, London.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON, S. W., PUTNEY, 6, Mercier Road—Guests welcomed, from 2½ guineas; nice locality. "Countrified" garden. Apply above address or Victoria 2306.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON, 186, Sussex Gdns., W. 2—Comfortable, modern service flatlets, mostly with private Bathrooms, from 30/- including breakfast. Pad. 4871.

TEA ROOMS

Enjoy your Lunch or Tea at
• THE MONTROSE •
43 New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1.
Catering for Parties. Temple Bar 7205.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A.
26 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. 2127
Rents Collected. Valuations

WANTED

WANTED — TYPEWRITERS for cash, portables and standards; all makes required; excellent prices given. Blue Seal Products Ltd., 106-7, High Holborn, London, W. C. 2 (opposite Holborn Tube). Phone Holborn 3696.

England

LONDON

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
Scientific Foot Fitting
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall

TOM HILL
28, Sloane Street, S. W. 1
makers of
FINE QUALITY LEATHER GOODS
HIGH GRADE LUGGAGE
SLO. 8969 EST. 1870

BUILDER
DECORATOR
CONTRACTOR
F. WHITTLESEA
1 and 2 Dacre Chambers
Strutton Ground, S. W. 1.
ABBey 2826

PHONES F. WARREN & CO'S EUSTON 4245
GUARANTEED COAL'S
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

DO YOU KNOW—
1. Baldwin Smith as a K Shoe Specialist offers you 3,000 K Shoes to choose from?
2. Baldwin Smith fits you perfectly by X-Ray?
3. Baldwin Smith registers your fitting for your future convenience?
BALDWIN SMITH
K SHOE SPECIALIST
241 Regent St. and 197 Kensington High St.

INCOME TAX
Recovered and Adjusted
Consult MISS H. M. BAKER
Market Cross House, 31, High St., Windsor
Income Tax Returns, Super Tax Returns, Repayment Claims of all descriptions, including those for British subjects resident abroad.

LONDON N.
Canonbury and Islington

T. R. Roberts Limited
Fashions and Furnishings
at London's Lowest Prices
215-225 UPPER STREET
Islington, N. 1 CANonbury 3333

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

WINTER SALE
Now on
at
BEARMANS Ltd.
High Rd., Leytonstone. E. 11
Tel. LEY. 1131 (6 lines)

LONDON E.—Woodford

Warnes Ltd. Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters
128, George Lane and 122 High Road
Also at Leyton, Loughton, Chingford, Bromley, Kent, Upminster

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1188

ENGLAND

LONDON S. W.
Putney District and Barnes

T. JONES & CO.
(John Keall Ltd.)
Toilet Goods and Photographic Supplies
5, Putney Hill S. W. 15 Phone Putney 4748
68 West Hill S. W. 18 Phone Putney 0073
91 Wandsworth High St. S. W. 18 Phone Battersea 5177
106 Wandsworth High St. S. W. 18 Phone Putney 1160
257 Wimbledon Park Road S. W. 18 Phone Putney 2343

NUTTING & SONS
High Class Grocery and Provisions
4 Medfield Street, S. W. 15
Phones PUTney 0361
Chocolates and Confectionery at 4 Medfield Street
ROEHAMPTON

LONDON W.—Chiswick

Building *and* **Decorating**
ARTHUR KNAPP
23 Grove Park Terrace, W. 4.
Telephone Chiswick 1160

LONDON W.— Ealing

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223
De Luxe Service and Household 2/3 per Dozen Service

The Personal Firm for the Best
MILK and DAIRY SERVICE
HORNBY & CLARKE
Limited
Licensed Producers of CERTIFIED Milk
11 Station Parade, Ealing Common, W. 5
Telephone ACORN 2814
and at PUTNEY, BARNES, SHEEN, RICHMOND

Ireland

BELFAST

Stormonth's Stores Ltd.
43-45 ANN STREET
City Specialists in all dried and canned fruits. The highest class of groceries, provisions, confectionery and fresh fruit always in stock.
We stock Jacob's Biscuits, Carson's Chocolates, Lushus Table Jellies, Heinz and Creamola Food Products
Price lists upon application
Daily deliveries to all parts of the City and District Phone 22241—2 lines

80 YEARS' REPUTATION
For Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Draperies, Bedding, Napery
General Ironmongery, etc.
The Furnishing House of
ROBERT WATSON & CO., LTD.
90-92-94 Donegall Street, Belfast

For Beautiful Work
Try
Devonshire Laundry Ltd.
Ravenhill Avenue, Belfast
Phones 57448 and 57449
"The Laundry of Repute"

James
19-27 Lombard Street, Belfast
Specialises in TAILORING for Ladies and Men—also READY TO WEAR GARMENTS for Boys, Youths and Men

SPACKMAN
Boys', Youths' and Men's Clothier and Merchant Tailor
102, HIGH STREET
Established a Century

Get it at
SINCLAIR'S
ROYAL AVE. AND NORTH ST., BELFAST
The Belfast Drapers and House Furnishers

McAFEE'S *for Good Shoes*
Scientifically Fitted by Experts
Makers of the World Famous McAFEE (Regd.) FOOTWEAR
John McAfee & Son Ltd.
Chichester Street, Belfast Established 1848

E. RÖTTGER
16 Bedford Street Telephone Belfast 26478
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser. Permanent Waving a Speciality. Different Systems to suit the different textures of hair. All Leading Beauty Preparations Stocked.

DUBLIN

Switzers
RESTAURANT
EXCELLENT MENU, MODERATE PRICES, LOUNGE ADJOINING
Soda Fountain—Lr. Ground Floor
Switzer & Co., Ltd. Grafton St., Dublin

W. LEON
24 GRAFTON STREET
Large Variety of Evening and Afternoon Gowns, Coats, Costumes, Fur Coats and Furs

Established 1778
STRAHAN, Dublin
FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUM, BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, REMOVALS AND STORAGE
R. STRAHAN & CO. Ltd.
T. Gillespie D. S. Gillespie
135 Stephen's Green

PHOENIX LAUNDRY
RUSSELL STREET, DUBLIN
Established Over 30 Years
The Only Laundry in Eire that can offer the public 3 services
For Full Particulars
Send postcard or phone DUBLIN 72028

PIM BROTHERS LTD
FURNITURE to Be Proud of
Inspection of our Model Rooms and large stock cordially invited
Agents for Vi-Spring and Staples Mattresses
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GEORGE'S STREET

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Gift of Time

Fort Worth, Texas

Few of the thousands who visit the local municipal rose garden, in beautiful Trinity Park, know the story of its founding.

This garden was begun as a Tarrant County Relief Project in the early days of the depression—and was finished under the Civil Works Administration.

The employees who daily worked to cut the long vista through the woods, graded the area, built the attractive pergolas and stone walks, and shaped the paths that wander among the flowers, so loved their work and the roses that many a Sunday saw some of these devoted laborers bringing their families to view and admire the garden's steady growth. At one time when funds were very low these men labored for several days without pay that the garden's development should not be delayed.

Finally, at the end of the actual construction period, when contributions were being made by various organizations toward the planting of the garden beds, these workers asked permission to contribute toward the planting of roses in a special part of the garden.

And since giving and recognition go hand in hand, Fort Worth's alert Park Board had made and placed a dignified bronze plaque commemorating this gift, and today this tablet may be viewed at the upper end of the rill which flows through the garden's sloping ramp.

The donation was made and will continue to make its way into the hearts of those who love the roses and come to the garden to view and give it praise—fulfilling Bryant's lines:

The rose that lives its little hour
Is praised beyond the sculptured flower.

Brevities

Hotel and Restaurant News: The worst bankrupt in the world is the man who has lost his enthusiasm.

Los Angeles Times: The true patriot will keep the country and its welfare ever in his thoughts. And now the income tax blank for '40 arrives, which shows his government is thinking of him.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: Mrs. Typical Customer, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, was a welcome visitor here last week. She spent more than her budget allowed, thus proving her right to the title.

Somewhere in the U. S. A.

—Chase Craig

"When he has a date, Bowers doesn't trust himself with military secrets!"

"Sometimes I wish I'd drop one, just to break the monotony."

Did You Ever Wonder

If It Is Possible to Melt Diamonds?

Diamonds may be worth millions of times as much as plain hunks of glass of similar size, yet, on the score of usefulness, glass is worth far more to the human race than even the most costly jewels.

Glass provides us with windows; table and cooking ware; electric insulators; heat insulators; building bricks; fireproof cloth; springboards; and enters as well into countless instruments and manufactured articles of every sort.

MELTING POINTS OF VARIOUS METALS

aluminum	658°C	platinum	1755°C
copper	1083°	silver	961°
gold	1064°	tin	232°
lead	327°	tungsten	3380°
mercury	-39°	zinc	419°

The diamond has many of the virtues of glass, and is, in addition, one of the hardest substances known. But glass has a quality more valuable than mere hardness.

Crystalline substances and many metals have a particular and specific melting point. But certain other substances, such as wax, butter, and glass, do not have a definite melting point. Instead, as the temperature increases, they first soften, then become a very thick liquid, and finally flow freely. It is this characteristic of changing gradually from a hard, solid substance, through a pliable, taffy-like consistency that may be bent or shaped at will, to a free-flowing liquid, which makes it possible for glass to be blown like soap-bubbles, pressed, rolled, cast, drawn, or spun, as the need may be.

Even if enormous diamonds were plentiful and as cheap as glass, the cost of diamond panes for our windows still would be prohibitive. The reason for this is that in order to get a sheet or pane of diamond, it would be necessary to saw it from the solid stone, an extremely expensive and slow process.

Getting diamond panes by sawing would be necessary because diamonds do not gradually soften and melt as the temperature rises. Instead, they stay hard and brilliant to the very highest temperature that they can withstand. When this temperature is reached, the diamond, instead of changing to a liquid, merely vanishes in a puff of gas.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Daily Anecdote

A Thousand to One

During one of his visits to the United States, James M. Barrie was called upon to address an audience of a thousand girls at Smith College.

A friend asked the gentle, retiring author how he enjoyed the experience.

"To tell the truth, not very much," replied Barrie. "I'd rather talk one thousand times to one girl than once to a thousand girls."

A Verse for Today . . .

And they shall fight against thee; but they shall not prevail against thee; for I am with thee, saith the LORD, *to deliver thee.*—JER. 1:19.

Where Would You Find—

1. A pangolin?
2. Lac Beauport?
3. The Cyclades?
4. Bartlett Dam?
5. The building which houses the administration of the City of London?
6. The state of which Calvin Coolidge was Governor?
7. An Italiot?
8. Lewis Institute?
9. Blackfeet?
10. Westralia?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Northern Lights

The Aurora Borealis occurs in the upper atmosphere about 40 to 600 miles above the earth.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Bottai, Giuseppe (jōō-zĕp′-pā bôt-tä′-ē)—Italian Minister of Education.

Clodius, Dr. Karl (kärl klō′-dyōōs)—German trade expert.

Daskaloff, Theodossy (tä′-ō-dôs′-ē däs′-kä-lôf)—Bulgarian Minister of War.

de Brinon, Fernand (fĕr′-nän′ dē brē′-nôn′)—Envoy from Vichy to German-occupied Paris.

Gutiérrez, Gustavo (gōōs-tä′-vō gōō-tyĕr′-räs)—President of the Cuban House of Representatives.

Ho Ying-chin (hō′ yĭng′-jĭn′)—Chinese Minister of War.

Matsushima, Shikao (shĭ-kä-ō mä-tsōō-shĭ-mä—even accent)—Japanese Minister to Sweden.

Muselier, Admiral Émile (ā′-mĕl′ müz′-lyā′)—Commander-in-Chief of the Navy of Free France.

Sorin, Constant (kôn′-stän′ sô′-răn′)—French Governor of Guadelupe.

von Richthofen, Baron Herbert (hĕr′-bĕrt fŏn rĭkt′-hō′-fĕn)—German Minister to Bulgaria.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Berat (bä-rät′)—Point in Albania prominent in the Italo-Greek war.

Derna (dĕr′-nä)—Italian air base in eastern Libya, taken by the British.

Kassala (kä′-sä-lä)—Fort reoccupied by the British in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Khartum (kär′-tōōm′)—British headquarters in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Key: āle, châotic, câre, ădd; ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofa; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ʀ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Bosom Pals—"Ho-Ho" and "Mee-Too"

C. H. Durkee, New York, N. Y.

The owner of these two felines insists that the big cat's name is "Ho-Ho" because he came from Hohokus, N. J. The little fellow is a pedigreed Siamese (his companion is a quarter Siamese) and was named "Mee-Too" because he trails his companion around with that plaintive "don't forget me" look. The cats were not posed for this picture, It's their customary way of sleeping.

Daily Quotation

INFINITE toil would not enable you to sweep away a mist; but by ascending a little, you may often look over it altogether. So it is worth our moral improvement: we wrestle fiercely with a vicious habit which could have no hold upon us if we ascended into a higher moral atmosphere.—HELPS

In Lighter Vein

Another Instance

She: "Marion says she is in love with her new car."

Friend: "H-m-m, just another case when man is displaced by machinery."

As It Seemed to the Judge

An English justice once remarked that most of his judicial time was spent in looking into collisions between motor cars, each on its own side of the road, each sounding its horn, and each stationary.

Apparently No Cash Customers

Comedian: "There are only ten people in the audience. Would it be wise to give them their money back?"

Manager: "That's impossible—they came in on complimentary passes."

Vocations

Dog Laundry

A high school boy, fond of dogs, has earned an extra income by conducting a dog laundry in the garage of his home. The young man received advice from an expert as to the proper method of bathing a dog, and also the kinds of soaps to use. He charged $1.25, which included calling for and delivering the dog. He made the rounds of the most promising neighborhoods and solicited business. He would distribute cards advertising his dog laundry to people who had dogs out for a walk, and through the licensing bureau he received the names and addresses of dog owners, whereupon he would send a card or call on them.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

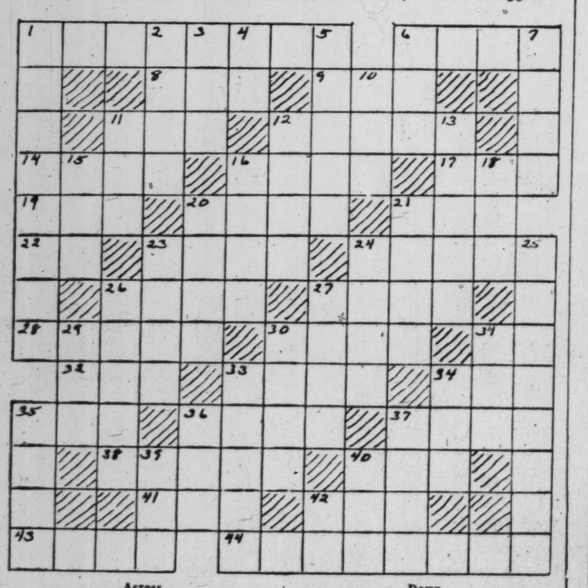
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A scaly ant eater of Africa and Asia.
2. The famous Canadian winter sports center 10 miles north of Quebec.
3. A group of Grecian islands in the Aegean Sea.
4. Over the Verde River in Arizona; for irrigation.
5. The ancient Guildhall, built 1411-1430, rebuilt 1866; severely damaged by bombs recently.
6. Massachusetts, 1919-20.
7. One of the Greek inhabitants of Italy.
8. Chicago, Ill.
9. A tribe of North American Indians.
10. A name given Western Australia.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who invented the daguerreotype?
6—What is a line on which something rotates?
8—Aries is pictorially represented as what?
9—What Egyptian god is represented with a goose on his head?
11—Small rug.
12—British poet.
14—What is any of various heavy hammers?
16—One of the "three graces."
17—Grease paint is used by those who do what?
19—Who was an ancient Italian goddess of the harvest?
20—What is a ducklike bird?
21—By way of.
22—Symbol for neon is what?
23—Bird with sharp, curved beak.
24—Animals from whose hair fine cloth is sometimes made.
26—What is a large and formal assembly for social dancing?
27—Precious metal.
28—Light rowboat is what?
30—What is a rib or heavy twill in a fabric?
31—Falkland Islands are nearest what continent (abbr.)?
32—What suffix forms superlative of adverbs?
33—What animal reared Romulus and Remus?
34—What is a small enclosure for animals?
35—Gone by.
36—Center of an apple.
37—Ornament used in some necklaces.
38—Who predicted fall of Nineveh?
40—Small particle is called what?
41—Racket.
42—What is nickname for Henry or Harold?
43—Evansville, Indiana, is on what river?
44—Who founded N. Y. Symphony Orchestra, 1892?

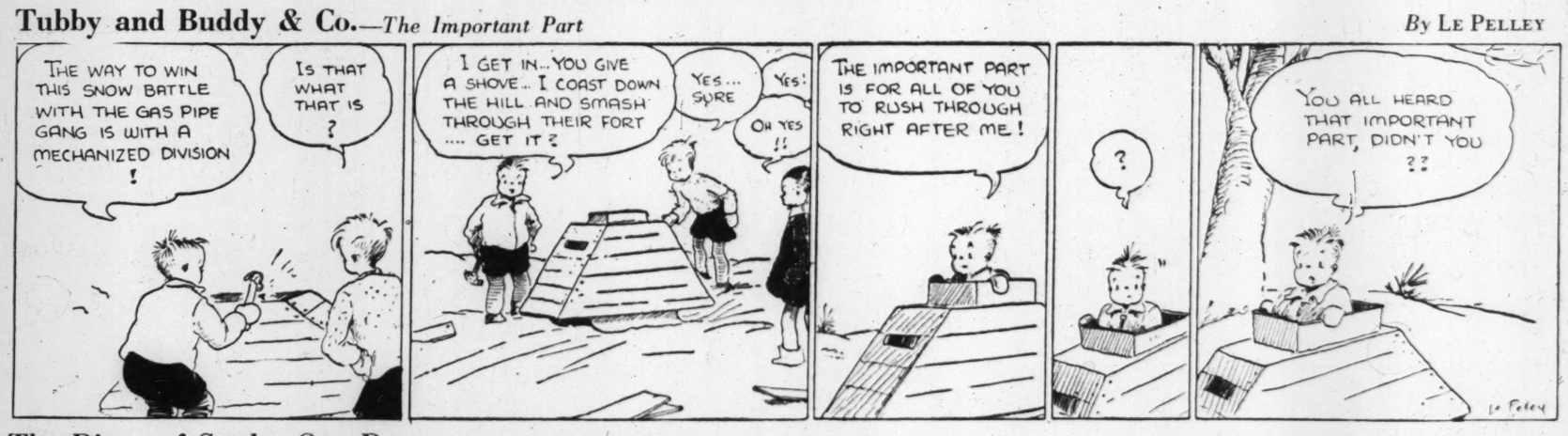
Down

1—Mines at Kimberley produce what?
2—What is a river of U. S. S. R.?
3—Would you eat, pet, or don frijoles?
4—Ream (abbr.).
5—Country of northern Africa.
6—What was formerly capital of Finland?
7—What is a kind of short gaiter?
10—Before.
11—What is name of a genus of rodents?
12—Robert Browning wrote "The Ring and the ——"?
13—A water nymph.
15—A kind of monkey.
16—The wind is sometimes said to do what?
18—What creature is associated with Dick Whittington?
20—What is young of bovine family of quadrupeds?
21—What is a mouselike or ratlike rodent?
23—Hilt of a knife is what?
24—A brassie is used in what game?
25—Longfellow wrote of courtship of whom?
26—Buffalo-like animal.
27—High wind.
29—Small cask is what?
30—"The smallest —— will turn."
31—In poem recited by Tweedledee, sun was "shining with all his might" on what?
33—What is past tense of "wind"?
34—Darling.
35—Low pitched female voice.
36—What is 22nd letter of Greek alphabet?
37—What knife resembles a machete?
39—Bustle.
40—What is a deep vessel of earthenware or glass?
42—Hectometer (abbr.)

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

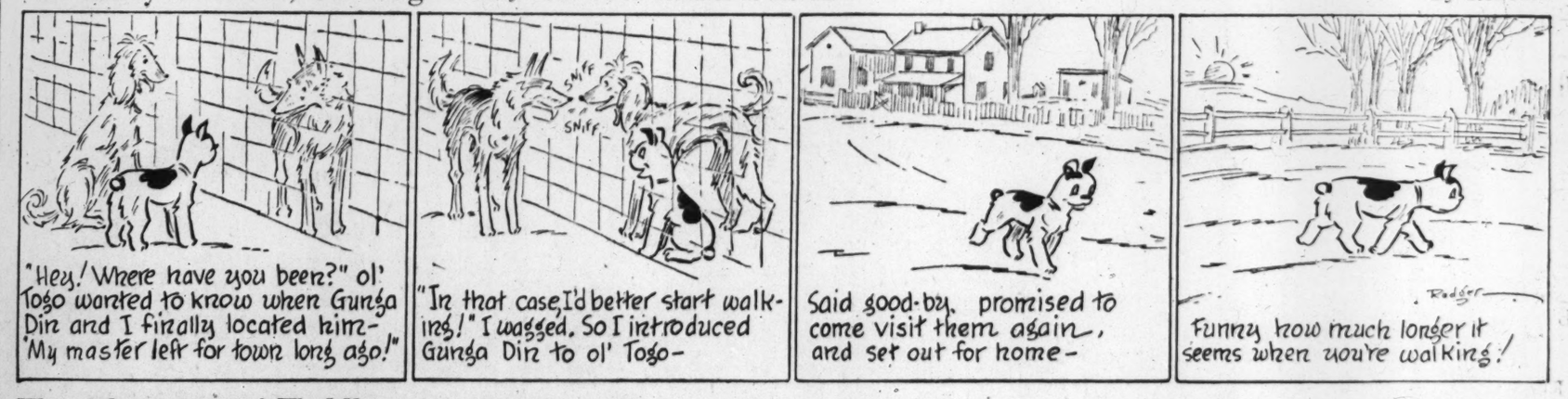
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Important Part*

By LE PELLEY


THE WAY TO WIN THIS SNOW BATTLE WITH THE GAS PIPE GANG IS WITH A MECHANIZED DIVISION !
IS THAT WHAT THAT IS ?
I GET IN.. YOU GIVE A SHOVE.. I COAST DOWN THE HILL AND SMASH THROUGH THEIR FORT .... GET IT ?
YES... SURE
YES!
OH YES !!
THE IMPORTANT PART IS FOR ALL OF YOU TO RUSH THROUGH RIGHT AFTER ME!
?
YOU ALL HEARD THAT IMPORTANT PART, DIDN'T YOU ??

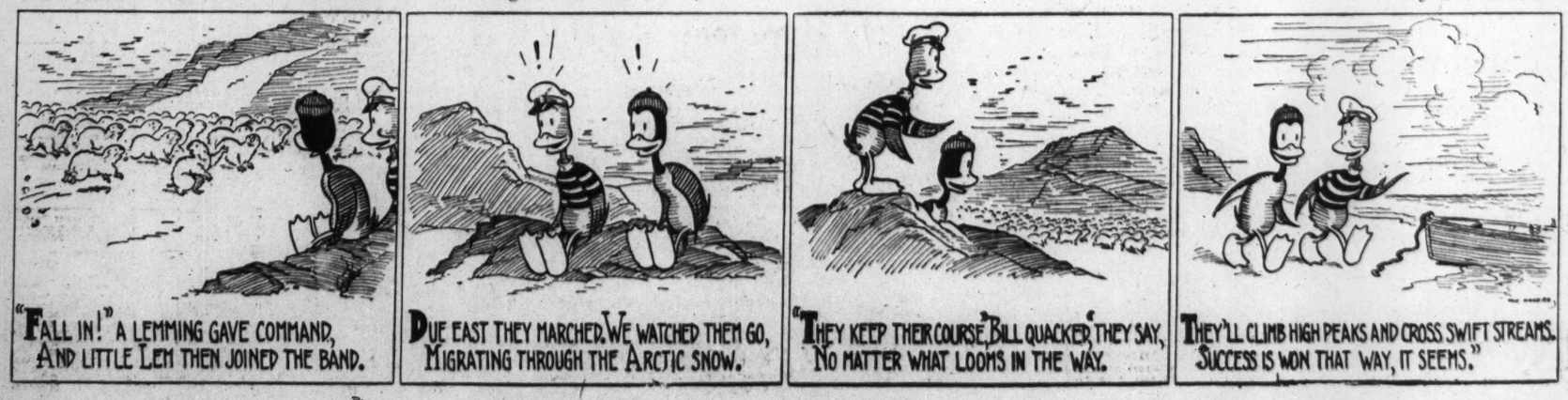
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Only Took a Few Minutes in the Car*

By RODGERS


"Hey! Where have you been?" ol' Togo wanted to know when Gunga Din and I finally located him- 'My master left for town long ago!"
"In that case, I'd better start walking!" I wagged. So I introduced Gunga Din to ol' Togo-
SNIFF
SNIFF
Said good-by, promised to come visit them again, and set out for home-
Funny how much longer it seems when you're walking!
Rodger

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Straight and Narrow*

By THE HAGERS


"FALL IN!" A LEMMING GAVE COMMAND, AND LITTLE LEM THEN JOINED THE BAND.
DUE EAST THEY MARCHED. WE WATCHED THEM GO, MIGRATING THROUGH THE ARCTIC SNOW.
"THEY KEEP THEIR COURSE, BILL QUACKER THEY SAY, NO MATTER WHAT LOOMS IN THE WAY.
THEY'LL CLIMB HIGH PEAKS AND CROSS SWIFT STREAMS. SUCCESS IS WON THAT WAY, IT SEEMS."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Monument of Justice

The United States Supreme Court has passed its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary. On Monday, February 1, 1790, in New York City, the court held its first meeting, though with only three of the six appointed judges present. It formally organized on the following day when a fourth member appeared, but the first year's sessions were devoted mainly to admitting attorneys to practice before it, and the first important case—a suit against the State of Georgia—did not come to argument until three years later.

As late as the February term of 1800 the court decided only seven cases of minor importance, and at its first sitting in the new Capitol at Washington the following year delivered no opinions at all, though that occasion marked the accession of John Marshall to the Chief Justiceship. The story of these small beginnings is fairly familiar—how two of the judges President Washington wanted for the first Court declined in favor of presiding over their State supreme courts, and how John Jay, the first Chief Justice, having resigned to serve as Governor of New York, refused a reappointment because of the onerous duties of riding circuit to hear cases in the States.

Yet in those days was laid a foundation to which Marshall added the stones of a solid Federal unity, while Iredell, Story, and others developed a coherent body of law as to civil and property rights under Federal statutes and the Constitution. The Court has gone through many periods of political storm since then. It has included men of many shades of ability, has dropped occasionally into inconspicuousness, again been made the target of criticism, and not infrequently called upon to decide issues in which the welfare of the Nation was at stake.

Obviously, one duty of the Court is to interpret and apply the Constitution, and in doing so to say if an enactment by Congress or a State legislature transgresses that fundamental charter; otherwise the Constitution might be amended out of all semblance to itself and out of all consistency with itself through enactment of conflicting laws. Yet, the strength of the Court's position has lain in the degree of its adherence to the judicial function of stating the law as it exists rather than attempting to legislate wise policy.

This capstone of the Federal judiciary has at times served as a useful check on either of the two co-ordinate branches of Government, the executive and the legislative. The effort of the Administration to influence the bench by packing it with additional justices is still fresh in memory, and some may feel misgivings over the new complexion of the Court as it has been reconstituted under regular appointments. The history of the tribunal, however, is such as to indicate that the feeling of responsibility which goes with a place in its halls exerts a great influence upon a man.

The Supreme Court is indeed a kind of monument among American institutions. Not merely the nine men who wear its robes at any given time, not merely the marble building which houses it in glistening dignity, not the long rows of books on lawyers' shelves which record its voluminous decisions, but rather the intangible essence of which these are symbols. "Justice," said Justinian, "is the firm and continuous desire to render to everyone that which is his due." Because this ideal is enshrined and a daily effort made to practice it, the whole Federal Government gains strength, and life and liberty for the individual are more secure.

New Year, New Stamps

There will be new postage stamps in 1941, though the state of the world is more widely unsettled than when the early French collector, M. Herpin, wrote his "Le Collectionneur" in 1865. There the practice of collecting stamps first was given the name "philately."

It is reported that Greece will commemorate her present victories over Italy by a stamp bearing the word "Koritza"; and that Hong Kong will celebrate a centenary of British rule by an issue of appropriate stamps. The Netherlands Indies are preparing to print new stamps asserting the continuity of the Netherlands by a portrait of Queen Wilhelmina. Panama has issued new stamps with the legend "Constitucion 1941" to remind letter-writers at home and philatelists everywhere that the new Constitution has gone into effect.

Taking the world over, forecasters guess there will be 1,500 to 2,000 new varieties of stamps this year for philatelists to add to their collections. Several countries last year issued stamps honoring Sir Rowland Hill, who in 1837 suggested to the British Government the gummed stamp that was officially adopted and went on sale in 1840. Report has it that more than 600,000 of them "covered at the back with glutinous wash" were sold the first day. One is tempted to say that they appealed at once to the general liking for something that sticks to its job.

The Nazis "Bend the Tree"

The thirty-fifth annual report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching records the differences in teaching as practiced in Germany and elsewhere. "In the twenty years following the Treaty of Versailles," says President Walter Jessup, "the German nation, a people, was made over, and one of the principal instruments in that process was the annihilation of educational liberty and the forcible feeding and emotional conditioning of both scholars and students." In a general way this is not news; but the Carnegie report puts it authoritatively into the record, and makes that much more inconceivable any acquiescence of the present Germany to a just peace.

Adolf Hitler may not be familiar with Alexander Pope; but the English poet's couplet,

> 'T is education forms the common mind:
> Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined,

was whole-heartedly and practically adopted in the reorganization of German education when the National Socialist Party came into power. Education in England, France, and the United States continued its objective of developing the individual as an individual; in the Reich it focused on indoctrinating the theories and purposes of the new leadership and developing the individual as a National Socialist.

An article written by a French Minister of Education summed up: "On the other side of the Rhine, youth is taught that the peoples of the world have not an equal right to life and freedom, and that all violence is justified in the name of this doctrine."

To accomplish in so short a time such a result, trees must have been inclined as well as twigs bent; teaching out of school by propaganda must evidently be added to teaching in school by Nazified curriculum. One hopes all Germans have not been made over—that enough is left of an earlier Germany, though inarticulate and shackled by circumstance, to provide the nucleus for a nation that will sooner or later take proper place in a new order not based on jungle law.

William G. McAdoo

Those whose adult memories run back to 1918 may recall a newspaper cartoon of "William G. McAdoo going to work in the morning." Drawn by the irrepressible J. N. "Ding," it pictured not one but seven Messrs. McAdoo in various costumes from top hat and frock coat to overalls and engineer's cap, representing the numerous positions of trust which President Wilson's wartime Secretary of the Treasury then occupied.

In that period he was Director-General of the Railroads, Director of the Federal Farm Loan Bank, and manager of the United States Finance Corporation, in addition to the duties of financing America's participation in the war. Though his boyhood background was one of poverty, Mr. McAdoo was not unacquainted with the processes of finance, for after an unsuccessful venture in transportation in Tennessee, he had become a lawyer in New York and had organized the company which built the first railroad tunnels under the Hudson River.

After the Wilson Administration he figured in the news as a contender for the Presidential nomination in the long-deadlocked Democratic National Convention of 1924, as leader of the California delegation which swung the nomination to Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932 at Chicago, and subsequently as United States Senator from California. His career well justified the title of his autobiography, "Crowded Years."

More Bibles went into the homes of Cook County, Illinois, in 1940 than the total sales everywhere of the most popular novel of the last ten years. Which is a fine big credit mark on Chicago's ledger.

Our idea of the nadir in articulacy: Being Vice-President to Silent Stalin in Hermit Russia.

Not Entirely Defenseless

Dials Can't Pass the Time of Day

You know how it is about changes. We welcome them, and yet as they come we look back with a faint regret upon the old order. So it is in our town. For with this week our telephone exchange shifts over to a dial system. We've looked forward to that. But now, suddenly, we're not sure whether we'll really like it, after all.

Of course there will be certain good things about this change. We'll no longer squirm and feel countrified when city folks smile at our wall boxes and the small cranks that we turn to call Central. Now we'll be up with the world, and a week from now we'll be twirling dials with sophisticated fingers and wondering how we ever got along with the old clumsy way. But now, just before the change, we're seeing what we'll miss, rather than what we'll get.

There's been a neighborliness about the old that the new cannot have. All our numbers have been changed, and with the old we were so familiar that they were almost nicknames. The Market was 234; Will Dolliver was 39; the railroad station, naturally, was 222. And more times than not we didn't bother with numbers at all. We'd whirl the crank, say, "Celia, give me the garage, will you?" Or perhaps, "See'f Lew Carter's 'round the house, like a good girl." But now, with an impersonal and efficient robot at Central, we can't do that.

* * *

The robot, to be sure, will always be there. Never again, of a warm summer evening, will we wait with receiver to ear while Celia comes in reluctantly from the cool porch to answer our call. But then, when we call Jamie Hoag to negotiate for an evening game of crib, never will the robot say, "He's just stepped across to the paper store. I'll catch him there." And can the robot know that Lew Carter is away, and can it take that out-of-town call we're expecting but can't wait for? We're not sure, you see, that it will be all gain.

There's been one decided improvement. For years the exchange has been in the old store building, moved back on Smith's Row when the new block was built. Now it's to be in a new brick structure under the elms on Musterfield Road. The old building was genuine Colonial and smelled faintly still of spice and molasses. The new is an architect's idea of a telephone exchange of 1780. It goes very well with the 1776 garage on the corner.

We like to look at it, but there were many pleasant things about the old office. From it, past the thick trumpet vine clambering over the porch, you looked out catercorner across the Square. The exchange board was rather like a cherrywood upright piano, high and awkward. When calls came, small shields dropped, and connections were made by cords from the keyboard. About this office there was ever a pleasant, quiet sense of activity.

* * *

Somehow I remember it best on summer nights, some years ago. Jim Gassett was night operator then, and some of us would drop in to linger and talk. Jim handled the infrequent calls while June bugs bumped the screens. Local calls, toll calls; once, I recall, Jim signaled us to listen briefly, and we heard a call from across the continent as clearly as though it came from next door. Never since have I passed the old building without a sense of being next door to distant places.

Perhaps the robot in the new building will do that as well, and better. But never, before that white doorway, will young men wait in cars, in the late afternoon, at first sheepishly, then brazenly. We used to shrug and smile sidelong when we saw that. Soon there'd be a new voice, a little flustered, a trifle unsure, answering our calls. The new building is fine, with its glowing red brick and white trim, but I'm sure that no one in our town will ever look at it, in passing, and nudge someone, and say, "Remember?"

Those were good old days. Of course the new will be better, in some other way. Meanwhile, in our town, you find red-faced men up every pole, and voices bellow unexpectedly from the skies, and all over town processions of utter strangers in windbreakers and red plaid shirts tramp in snow and sand and try out our new instruments. And in a month or so our old, hand-cranked telephones will seem as distant in time as the tallow candle. How did we ever scrub along in those primitive days? You know how it is about changes.

DANIEL CHASE

The Hope of the World

And is it just an idle dream that war may cease to be?
Must powers of evil always seem to prey upon the free?
Oh let us stand together now, and all united strive
To hold the torch of freedom high, and keep our faith alive.

T. D. A. COCKERELL

After Britain Wins—

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Roscoe Drummond

The pace of America's vast defense effort is steadily going up. Every day produces a week's worth of news. There wasn't a development of front-page significance in Washington last week which didn't reflect the Nation's deep concern with the war. It would be pleasant to escape this preoccupation but it looks as though the only way to escape it is to face it. Seeking to face it, we found events shaping this pattern in the struggle of dictatorship versus democracy:

H. R. 1776: The way was cleared for early passage of the lend-lease bill. The House Foreign Affairs Committee reported it favorably by a 2-1 vote with three Republicans joining 14 Democrats in its support.

The amendments placed acceptable safeguards on the measure. They put a 2½-year time limit on the grant of power to the Executive, required periodical reports to Congress, stipulated Presidential consultation with his military advisers before disposing of defense equipment and specified that the bill did not imply authority to use convoys.

These amendments broaden the base of non-partisan support. They were worked out at a White House conference attended by the Democratic and Republican leaders of Senate and House. They do not hamper the real objectives of the measure. The Senate is stepping right along with its own hearings. The bill now has the votes to pass comfortably in both houses.

* * *

Hitler to Roosevelt to Halifax: Washington is getting used to appraising Herr Hitler's speeches. Last week's reaction to what the Führer had to say on the occasion of the Nazi regime's eighth anniversary was a good illustration. The method which the President, the State Department and others use is like holding blotting paper up to a mirror. It reverses the words.

The consensus in Washington is that Hitler meant the opposite of what he said. Hitler said that American aid to Britain has been fully discounted, that it doesn't worry him a bit. The United States Government thinks that it does. Its best military information is that Germany is preparing to stake everything on a crushing knock-out blow in 60 to 90 days before American assistance can reach the peak of its effectiveness.

United States Army and Navy authorities credit the Nazis with still unmeasured military strength. They believe that British men and British morale will hold out. They believe American aid will turn the tide.

Hitler said that American aid to Britain—which he avows doesn't worry him a bit—will be torpedoed. The United States Government thinks the Nazis would like to divide and intimidate the American people in their determination to provide that aid to Britain. The President replied to Hitler a week ahead of his threat. His first words to Lord Halifax before the new British Ambassador had set foot on American soil was an assurance of steadily increasing war supplies.

Defense Production: Things are looking up. William Knudsen, Co-Director of the OPM, is going to have to revise his figures again, but this time upward. Aircraft production particularly is accelerating. The prospect gives Britain tremendous assurance on the long haul. It leaves almost entirely upon Britain's lone shoulders the supreme test of the next few months.

Under the present program, the United States will be producing warplanes at the rate of 30,000 a year by mid-1942. If Britain were to receive the entire output it is estimated that she would outstrip the Axis powers within the next six to eight months.

Labor and Strikes: Strikes in defense industries have not yet become a menace to the Nation's defense effort. There are fewer strikes affecting fewer men for fewer hours than a year ago. There are less serious stoppages than in 1917. But there are gathering signs of unrest and abuses on both sides and the House Committee on Naval Affairs is this week opening timely hearings on ways and means to deal with labor-management disputes without interrupting production. Neither management, as represented by the United States Chamber of Commerce, nor Labor favor Federal legislation banning strikes. Both recognize that if the Government is going to control Labor to the extent of abolishing the right to strike, it will perforce control Industry to the extent of determining profits and wages.

The problem is that some sections of Labor have been putting the spread of unionism ahead of defense while some sections of industry have been putting opposition to unionism ahead of defense. Labor influence is ascendant with the Administration, is less powerful in Congress. The outcome remains in doubt.

* * *

Present War, Future Peace: Senators Wheeler and Nye have asked part of a right question. They want to know what Britain's war and peace aims are. The rest of the question is what America's war and peace aims are. Mr. Wheeler's and Mr. Nye's Senate resolution will serve a useful purpose if it stirs both Americans and British to ponder this matter.

Lord Halifax told Washington correspondents last week that Britain's war aim was to defeat Hitler, that its peace aim was to make whatever contribution is necessary, whatever sacrifice is needed, to prevent a future war.

America's war aim is to help Britain defeat Hitler. What is America's peace aim? Does this question fairly put the issue: is there any point in the United States joining forces with Britain to win the present war if the United States is not prepared to join forces with Britain to maintain future peace?

Americans believe in Anglo-American unity to win the war. Do they believe in Anglo-American unity to preserve the peace?

There is no more vital question than this for Americans to think about.

An RAF 'Rookie' Describes a Typical Bombing Trip

(From a Canadian pilot in the R. A. F.)

We go on raids approximately every other day. . . . In the afternoon we go down to the Operation Room where we learn what we are to bomb. It may be a tool factory in Berlin, docks at Hamburg, railway yards at Hamm, or a hundred and one other targets. The navigator then gets his charts and marks in his track and puts down all necessary material. The Group Captain then comes and gives us a short pep talk about the target and what we are to expect. We then retire and have supper.

We sit in the mess hall listening to the radio, talking or play cards until about an hour and a half before the "take off," when the chaps who are operating get up and go to their rooms to get dressed. There is no fuss made over them, it is such a commonplace thing. Anyway, the chaps left behind will be doing the same thing the next evening.

We put on extra sweaters, fur-lined boots and heavy woolen socks. We then go down to the hangar where we meet the rest of the crew (probably two Sergeants) and draw our rations. Half an hour before we "take off" we stow our kit away, test all gears and start up the engines. With but five minutes to go for the "take off," the pilot taxies the ship out to the flare path and asks permission to take off.

Our course out is uneventful until we get near the German, Dutch, Norwegian, or Danish coast when we start to get A/A (anti-aircraft) fire and searchlights. The first thing you see are the long fingers of the searchlights swinging over the sky. Then you will probably see some A/A fire in the distance when you know that some other plane is getting "the works." If the searchlights catch us the pilot jerks (sways up, down or sideways) until we lose them. Sometimes we fly through forty or fifty light fingers at a time. We will be flying when suddenly white flashes appear around us and the pilot will "jerk" more violently than ever as it means that "Jerry" has your height. Sometimes you can see smoke from the bursts, smell the smoke and quite often feel the explosion.

When we get to our targets, the bomb doors are opened and the navigator guides the pilot to the particular target and at the right moment away go the bombs and we then immediately set our course for "home-sweet-home." The navigator keeps asking the wireless operator and gunners whether they can see effects of the bombing, such as fires, etc. The trip back is rather tiring as we go through the same A/A fire. We will probably eat some of our rations and when we reach home we immediately report to the "Operation Room" where we are interrogated by the Intelligence Officer as to what we did and saw Then we have a colossal breakfast and go to bed. This serves to give you a general idea of the "Rookie's" training and subsequently what every trip is like.

IAN

BROADSTONE, DORSET

Not having been in London for some months I was anxious to see how conditions really were there, and was glad of the opportunity to pass through. The train was due in at 8:30 p. m. but owing to raids in the Midlands it traveled very slowly in total darkness, and did not arrive until 3 a. m. There was a raid going on over London, and as there were no tubes running, or taxis obtainable, I had to take shelter in the tube station, and found many other people there as they arrived on different trains. We had to sit on our cases or on the floors, and wait for the "all clear" which went at 5 a. m. After this it was possible to emerge above ground, but we had to wait until the tubes started at 6:30 a. m. and were fortunate enough to get a meal in an all-night cafe.

When the tubes first started to run there were no lifts working, so this meant walking down a lot of passages and stairs under ground. Everywhere, on every available space, were people sleeping, some on mattresses and blankets, others just on newspapers, even on the stairs. It was like one huge dormitory, all down the long passages, bodies everywhere—a small passage down the center for passengers, and people on either side lying very close together. Again on the platforms where the trains come in people were lying closely together, and every station we stopped at, was just the same.

I was definitely surprised at the numbers, and if I remarked on it the reply was, "We have been doing this for ages and are quite used to it." And I felt a bit like a foreigner! It rather amazed me, but everywhere was order, although no one seemed to be in authority, everyone appeared quite cheerful and natural as if they were behaving in an ordinary manner. Hot drinks were being taken around by helpers, and I saw many pack up their beds and depart on the trains. This, I understand, is the life of many in London, especially the East Ender.

Afterwards I thought of a remark you made in your last letter to me, "The courage and fortitude of every individual is going to save the world from tyranny and oppression." Certainly that is what I carried away with me from the underground, where I had spent many hours—everywhere I saw manifested courage, cheerfulness, helpfulness, orderliness—and everyone and everything carrying on exactly as usual.

P. K.

LONDON

My flat building in Chelsea had several bombs of all sorts on, by and near it, so that it became impossible to live in (conveniently for me), just at the time I was posted up here.

I live in billets for 25 shillings a week, and drive for the A. A. G. B. (American Ambulance in Great Britain). The ambulances are big Ford V-8 engines, 30-horsepower, well-fitted, and painted battleship gray, with a scarlet line round and crossed flags of the U. S. A. and Great Britain. Gifts from America, 106 of them on the road at present, as well as a lot of Chrysler cars for sitting-up patients, and Fordson vans fitted as first-aid posts. We're immensely proud of them and keep them well tuned and clean them ourselves. We're nine women at this station and have seven vehicles.

XXX

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